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Vote on WPA: Is It Sign Of Turning Tide?

House coalition smashes New Deal efforts to pass President's plan for relief.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—First major act of the newly-elected House of Representatives was reduction of the Works Progress Administration from the 2,870,000 jobs recommended by President Roosevelt for the rest of the fiscal year to 2,377,049.

Effort of Administration leaders to restore $150,000,000 cut off the President's $875,000,000 request was defeated when 107 Democrats joined 119 Republicans in voting for the lower figure. The $725,000,000 appropriation, to last through June 30, finally was approved by a 399 to 16 vote. Ten Republicans and six Democrats voted against it.

Next week, the measure will be before the Senate where Senator Carter Glass (D) of Virginia, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee, is demanding more cuts.

Most important amendments attached to the bill in the House was one forbidding the President to "blanket in" to the Civil Service between approximately 35,000 administrative employees on Feb. 1. Inclusion of the WPA staff in the President's executive order was defended in vain by Representative Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the House Civil Service Committee. Adoption of an amendment sponsored by Representative W. Sterling Cole (R) of New York barring political activity within the WPA was significant in that it showed the mood of the House. Mr. Cole stated his amendment was only a "gesture of protest" against past occurrences, since there will be no political campaign between now and July.

Other Amendments

Other successful amendments included:

A ban on discharge of WPA workers because they are over 65 and on women with dependent children. Recent WPA policy has been to drop such persons on the ground they are eligible for assistance under the Social Security Law. Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts was author of this amendment.

Restriction of political activity among WPA administrators, bosses, and foremen, sponsored by Representative H. Jerry Voorhis (D) of California.

A prohibition against hiring of aliens by the WPA, introduced by Representative Lyle H. Boren (D) of Oklahoma.

A rule against WPA wage differentials of more than 25 per cent between laborers doing the same class of work, proposed by Representative Malcolm C. Tarver (D), of Georgia.

A ban on farm security or other Federal hosiery mills established in competition with private industry, sponsored by Representative George N. Seger (R), of New Jersey. This amendment follows a recent complaint from Acting Comptroller General Richard N. Elliot that Government funds going into hosiery factories on farm security homesteads in the South are being spent illegally.

Defeated Proposals

Defeated amendments included:

A proposal to outlaw contributions by WPA workers to any organization engaged in politics or lobbying. Opponents objected such a prohibition would apply not only to members of the Workers Alliance or the Communist Party as its author, Representative Joe Starns (D), of Alabama, intended, but also to members of any union.

A proposal to boost the fund to $915,000,000 as recommended by the United States Conference of Mayors.

A ban on payment of relief funds to strikers.

A plan to earmark $22,000,000 for the Federal Arts Project.

A proposal to deny relief to "persons not in need of relief."

A Republican plan to send the bill back to the Appropriations Committee and provide only $350,000,000 to last WPA through April 7.

Administration leaders were powerless to stop the tide of coalition votes for the six noncommittee amendments that were successful.

Opponents of Measure

The only record vote concerned the question of passage of the completed bill. The 16 voting against it included Representative Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, object of an unsuccessful New Deal purge last summer; Representative A. Willis Robertson (D) of Virginia; Representative E. E. Cox (D); Representative E. M. Owen (D), and Representative Hugh Peterson (D) of Georgia, and Representative Milton H. West (D) of Texas. Republicans voting "nay" were Representative

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Cotton Industry Fights For Textile Leadership

Manufacturers in North and South launch drive to check inroads made by rayon and paper products; stylish designs for clothing are found stimulant for store sales.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With $250,000 in the "war chest" and a vital new organization behind them, the Nation's cotton interests today stood ready to campaign against serious inroads of rayon and paper into Cotton's domain.

The prize in this lively skirmish in big league economics is the patronage of American women who are besieged on all sides by dresses made of non-cotton materials, who are buying an increasing number of foodstuffs (flour, salt, sugar) in paper sacks, and are shortly to be informed of the merits of paper sheets, pillow cases, window curtains, and similar household articles so long made almost exclusively of cotton.

Accepting the military theorem that the best defense is offense, cotton's cohorts soon are to launch their most ambitious effort to boost consumption of an agricultural product that finds its bumper crops faced not only with resourceful competitors at home but also with fast-falling demands abroad.

According to such cotton experts as Oscar Johnson, one of the largest single cotton producers in the country, and Dr. Charles K. Everett of the Cotton Textile Institute, cotton faces the most serious situation in all its long history.

Promotional Campaign

To meet this crisis, Mr. Johnston has rallied cotton growers, ginners, cottonseed oil crushers, merchants, and warehousemen from 19 cotton-producing states to join in a promotional campaign . . . not a smashing, blunt "buy more cotton to save our industry" sort of thing, but a deft, compelling presentation of fashions and designs so attractive, desirable, and so moderately priced that other fabrics will find a worthwhile foe in the contest for sales.

Already Mr. Johnson and his new National Cotton Council of America have raised $250,000, and on Jan. 24 the group is scheduled to meet in Dallas, Texas, to form a permanent organization and map the precise course of the drive.

Why this campaign is needed, and its possible objectives, comprise a story of modern big business, and the touch-and-go of present day markets as thrilling and as adventure-packed as any saga of early Yankee captains and their tall sailing ships.

Beginning of Move

Do you remember back a few years when about the only cotton dress sold in stores was a house wrapper? Consumption of cotton dresses was at a very, very low ebb when Russell T. Fisher of Boston, now President of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, called upon New England cotton goods makers to show some of their reputed ingenuity.

And they did. It is a long story, and need not be related here, but two examples of what was done will illustrate the approach.

There was a mill that had machines for making velveteens. They

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Reich's Policy and Ukraine; Autonomous Move Is Hinted

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

While the world waits in vain for a sign that statesmen realize the urgency of some form of world settlement conference as the only way to permanent peace, political observers are deeply absorbed in examining the points at which Europe's security needs strengthening.

For various reasons their attention has been drawn to the Ukraine.

To understand the situation in regard to this territory, it is necessary to bear in mind that much has been cleared up as to Berlin's expansionist policy in the three months since Munich. It is now clear that Germany is building up its power, not by some mysterious method that paralyzes all efforts to stop it, but by precisely the same method that Bismarck adopted for a similar purpose in the 60's and 70's—only at an immensely accelerated pace.

Two Methods Compared

Bismarck, by skillful diplomacy, would isolate the object of his attentions, holding off other nations that might be tempted to interfere. In this way he overwhelmed Denmark in 1864, Austria in 1866, and France in 1871. His plans were carefully laid and needed time. Herr Hitler, following the same policy, has executed two major coups—in Austria and Czechoslovakia—within seven months.

The difference in tempo must be attributed largely to the circumstance that, while Bismarck played off nation against nation, Herr Hitler, using the Communist "menace," has also been able to play off party against party within the nations, thereby paralyzing all effective opposition.

In pursuance of this policy, Germany, assuming that it intends further attempts to increase its power—Dr. Joseph Goebbels declared on Dec. 15: "We have enlarged our living space, but still it fails to suffice"—would seek to bring pressure to bear upon a point that is least likely to arouse opposition from other nations, while to judge from Herr Hitler's methods in the past, offering the diplomatic advantage of a discontented minority.

Rich in Natural Resources

Considerations of this kind have raised the question of the Ukraine, which has been the object of speculation since Herr Hitler wrote in Mein Kampf:

"If we think of new territories in Europe, we are bound to think first of Russia and its subject border states," and then observed in his Nuremberg address of 1936: "If I had the Ural Mountains with their incalculable store of treasures in raw materials, Siberia with its vast forests, and the Ukraine with its tremendous wheatfields, Germany would swim in plenty."

Germany, however, does not adjoin the Ukraine, which is a territory, about the size of pre-war Germany, north of the Black Sea supplying Soviet Russia with large

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Chile Acclaims Its New President

© International

Pedro Aguirre Cerda

After his recent inauguration as President of Chile in Santiago.

Tolerant Course Set for Chile By President Aguirre

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Pedro Aguirre Cerda—Aguirre is the name and Cerda the maternal suffix—is a genuine representative of the customs, the virtues, and abilities of the natives of this narrow strip of South American seaboard called Chile.

He and his Popular Front Government supporters rejoice in the fact that he is a creole. But the new President is also a man of the world, rich in scholastic talent and business experience, a former Minister of State and reputedly generous of hand and heart. He is sincere in his promise that his 1938-44 regime shall be free from political or social or class vengeance.

He was born at the foot of the Andean cordillera, in the village of Pocuro, facing eternal snows. But there is also eternal sunshine there and tinted Don Pedro is fondly known as "Don Tinto," in the good humor of the street. He accepts the description like the "good native" that his supporters and most Chileans wish him to be.

First an Educator

Pocuro was steeped in the tradition of South America's greatest schoolmaster, Señor Domingo F. Sarmiento, who later became President of Argentina, who spent part of his exile there, running a school and a grocery store. The school would not yield a living. Señor Aguirre found that out also as he grew into manhood. First and foremost he was a teacher but he had to resort to viniculture to finance his profession. He was both humanist and farmer.

At the commencement of the present century Señor Aguirre obtained his teacher's diploma from the State. Four years afterwards he graduated as an attorney. But education was his main sphere of practice and in 1910 he was given a Government commission to study at the Univer-

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Demands for Local Rights Play New Role in Democracy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Democracy in the United States today is not only expressed in the Federal Government, now very definitely showing its traditional separation of powers between executive, legislative, and judiciary. It is also seen in a composite of 48 state governments, hundreds of cities, and thousands of other local governing units.

The constant interplay among the Federal Government and these state and local governments is exemplified nowhere as much as in Washington. Therefore today's "reporter's-eye view of democracy," following The Christian Science Monitor's democracy issue on Jan 11, is a summary of some of these relationships.

In the first place, Washington sees a steady stream of state and city executives appearing here before congressional committees preparing spending plans or to tackle officials who have charge of spending. For many years, of course, there have been Washington sources of funds available to local authorities, principally in highway funds and grants-in-aid for other purposes. But in the last six years, with states and cities facing bankruptcy and many new needs demanding treatment, every important local executive has had to beat a trail to Washington.

Closer Bond Created

Many Republican executives, such men as Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York and Mayor Harold H. Burton of Cleveland, Ohio, have been notably successful in getting funds from the Democratic Administration, on a basis of need and the matching power of their municipalities, as well as of political influence.

But the situation has produced a closer bond between local and Federal Government than existed before, and a great dependence on the part of the regional units. While from one viewpoint the situation threatened the integrity of local self-government, yet on the other hand local institutions were preserved by Federal intervention because they remained solvent. New Dealers claim that if their intention had been to break down states' and local rights, they would have withheld Federal funds until the lesser governments collapsed into bankruptcy.

In any event, Washington is a crossroads of local executives these days, and no state or big city exists divorced from this centralizing influence.

Another Factor Emerges

But another factor has emerged. States and cities have formed their own organizations, extra-governmental of course, to increase their mutual information and their impact upon the Federal Government. The Council of State Governments, which meets here next week, studies problems which overlap state lines and yet are not entirely the concern of Washington. In the imminent meeting, the state government officials will consider:

1. The national farm program for 1939 and its effect within the states.
2. Wages and hours legislation by the states.
3. Growing tendency of states to erect trade barriers as between states by discriminatory taxes and other restrictions against the products of other states.

Then there is the United States Conference of Mayors, which maintains a potent Washington headquarters, and is most frequently in the news when it presents statements of relief needs to the President or Congress. It, too, exchanges valuable information between cities.

Unified Demands

But, as posted observers know, the central activity of both groups is to unify the demands of their membership toward the Federal Government—to act, using a not necessarily critical word, as lobby organizations.

Thus there is evolving in Washington a new relationship between the central government and the localities. While local governments are newly dependent, they also have gained new force by their very pressures and needs. They have gained a novel entity as states and as cities which they never exercised before. It is, of course, fantastic to compare the Council of State Governments

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British Query Japan On Trade in China; Aid to U. S. Hinted

London co-operation in American policy of bolstering China by supporting currency expected in Washington circles—China's new road to Burma, giving access to munitions, strengthens Western stand.

LONDON, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that Japan had been asked for a full statement of its intentions respecting British commerce in China.

Sir Robert L. Craigie, British Ambassador to Tokyo, presented a note today to Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, the announcement said.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14—Reports of impending British co-operation with American support of Chinese currency circulated in informed quarters here today. They raised the possibility of extensive and positive aid from London for the now-obvious American policy of bolstering Chinese resistance against Japan by all available financial means.

It is considered particularly significant that such reports follow directly after the arrival in England of the United States Ambassador to China, Nelson T. Johnson. Mr. Johnson arrived by air from Burma after making the trip from Chungking, new Capital of China, by motor over the newly-completed road which gives the Chinese a connection with the outside world southwest by way of Burma.

The question of continuing to aid China has been debated frequently on the issue of whether this road provides a practical means whereby China could conceivably keep up its resistance against the invader. When the $25,000,000 Treasury-approved loan to China made by the Export-Import Bank last month was under consideration here a major objection was that China would be unable to get its purchases in to Chungking. Ambassador Johnson, by traveling across that road without incident, has strikingly disproved this contention and enormously strengthened the hands of those here in Washington who favor continued aid to China.

[Meanwhile, negotiations for the purchase of 200 all-purpose 290-mile-an-hour bombing planes were reported to have been entered into verbally between the Chinese National Government and the Bellanca Corporation. No contract has yet been signed. Several months ago 20 Bellanca planes which had been purchased by the Chinese Government were unloaded from a United States vessel at San Pedro, Calif., after difficulty had been encountered in clearing them.]

Change in Attitude Seen

The assumption here is that London has equally been impressed by Ambassador Johnson's trip and is considering action which would follow in the wake of steps already taken here. A few months ago there was some tendency to write China off the books as a bad investment and think in terms of investment in a new China under Japanese control.

Washington never accepted that thesis. Beginning in July, 1937, it has been supporting Chinese currency through its silver purchase agreement. Under this agreement the Treasury has purchased Chinese silver whenever offered at the world market price and given China gold in exchange. The gold has been held on deposit in the Federal Reserve Banks here to the credit of China and commercial credits extended against the gold holdings.

While China could have sold its silver on the world market the agreement permitting direct purchase by the Treasury is understood to have enabled China to get the best possible price for its silver. Further the arrangement for giving gold in exchange and holding it safely in the United States has provided a secure backing for Chinese commercial credits throughout the world, and therefore for Chinese currency.

President Decided Issue

The crucial point in the American attitude toward China occurred in November after Japanese capture of Hankow and Canton. The question was then debated whether to abandon China or continue and increase financial aid. The issue was hotly debated, the Treasury leaning heavily on the side of continued aid and the State Department reportedly tending the other way. President Roosevelt decided the issue with two immediate results. The loan of $25,000,000 was made, and the Chinese silver purchase agreement was renewed.

This was taken on American initiative. However, London was informed of what was being done and it is understood that pointed suggestions were made that similar action from London would be extremely desirable. The only immediate result was an apparent change in the tone of British attitude toward China involving revival of interest in the possibilities of Chinese survival.

Throughout December Washington waited for some signs of action in London. The decision here to lend all possible financial aid to China had been taken, confirmed by the President and finally supported by the State Department. The hope has of course been that London would see its way clear to pursuing a similar line of policy. Today is the first time that any indication of action by London has emerged from the inner circles.

Judging from the manner in which such information has become known in the past, it would be a reasonable assumption from the mere existence of the reports that conversations have been going on for some time and have perhaps now reached the stage of imminent realization. Usually "leaks" about events of such importance result

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Better Program Is Noted Toward Highway Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 13—Paul G. Hoffman, President of the Automotive Safety Foundation, predicts that the United States is standing on the threshold of a new era in highway safety during which research and education in the schools will make annual reductions in motor fatalities the rule rather than the exception.

Mr. Hoffman based his opinion upon the promising reduction of 8,000 highway fatalities in 1938 as compared with the previous year, the best safety performance since 1933 and a distinct encouragement to national safety organizations that have sprung into being during the last five years.

Charting the course of the excellent safety record of the last year, Mr. Hoffman discovered that it began as early as November, 1937, and continued with substantial reductions in accidents every month since then. This is the best continued period of traffic improvement on record, the safety expert declared.

Expect Continued Improvement

"The immediate outlook for continued reductions in traffic accidents", said Mr. Hoffman, "is tempered by the prospects of a peak year of travel in 1939. The very size of the 1938 reductions makes unlikely another such sizable gain this year. But we can anticipate a continually improving rate, provided there is no let-up in the activities of safety agencies."

Mr. Hoffman believed that he expressed the general opinion of nationally-organized safety agencies in declaring that safety research appears to have reached the stage of development where it can successfully resist the tendencies of motorists and pedestrians to be careless, reckless and discourteous in their attitude toward other users of the highways.

The direct result of the new na-

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Found! The Typical Customer; And Retail Stores Honor Her

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Mrs. J. Richard Powell, wife of a bank clerk and mother of two children, who lives at 140-18 Ash Avenue, Flushing, L. I., has been picked by the National Retail Dry Goods Association as "Mrs. Typical Customer," it was announced by Lew Hahn, Managing Director of the Association, today.

Mrs. Powell's selection for this honor was made from hundreds of applications who answered an appeal by the Association last week for a "typical customer" who would come to the twenty-eighth annual convention of the body at the Pennsylvania Hotel next week and tell the merchants there what she thinks of their merchandise and services.

"Mrs. Powell was picked as a typical representative of the vast number of busy housewives who troop daily through the aisles of retail stores everywhere in search of the goods with which to clothe, house and feed their families," Mr. Hahn said.

Looking to the Future

"In her early thirties, she is one of the many millions of up-and-coming young American women who look to the future of their families with eagerness and a desire for better things. Because the best part of her life is still ahead of her, her needs are expanding rather than diminishing.

"Her family income is limited to the degree that it requires strict budgeting and a careful consideration in the spending of every dollar with an eye to obtaining the best in value and in price.

"Mrs. Powell, we think, typified well that vast group of women who are the backbone of the nation and the store's best customers of tomorrow. What she, and the women like her, think of stores and the things they buy there is of much more basic importance to us than anything which might be gleaned from a chart of a table of statistics. That is why we asked her to come to our convention and give us her frank and forthright views."

Varied Interests

Before her marriage Mrs. Powell was a librarian, and she still evinces an interest in literary and musical pursuits. The Powell family originally had their own home, but moved to an apartment during the depression years. They hope to have their own home once again. Mrs. Powell does all her own housework and laundry.

Most of her time between cooking and cleaning is devoted to her two children, Richard, Jr., 10, and Madeline, 5. Richard practices the piano daily and goes to art class, while his sister is an enthusiastic dancing pupil.

Mr. Powell has been taking evening courses in banking and related subjects at Columbia University.

Intimate Message from Washington

Pretty Words in Diplomacy Are Window Dressing and Amount to Just About as Much—Diplomacy Is Essentially Selfish

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

In covering and explaining the developments of American foreign policy here in Washington this column has tried to avoid the pitfalls of emotional phrases which cloud the issue. It is more important now than ever before to be on guard against such phrases and to realize that the true character of the tense, delicate game of world power politics now being played among the nations.

One of the first things which should be put aside is use of such labels as "democracies" and "dictatorships." They give an impression of ideological issues in the world which are entirely at variance with those cold facts which enter into the considerations of the diplomats. The phrases are frequently used as cards in the game. But the hands which deal the cards are seldom moved by the ideological issues.

Even Washington, for all its zealous declarations of principles, is playing the game of power politics with the rest, in fact is playing it with a conscious, cold, careful deliberation which has raised it at least momentarily in the estimation of other nations to the position of the key capital in the world.

The clearest example of how governments are being motivated can be found in the Spanish issue. Obviously Mussolini did not send his Roman Legions into Spain out of altruistic devotion to the cause of the Spanish Monarchists. Nor did Hitler send in his technicians and artillery from a desire to re-establish in Spain the political power of a Church he is trying to destroy at home.

The Real Intent in Spain

Conversely, it is not devotion to democracy overseas which caused American diplomacy to throw its weight into the scales in favor of the Spanish Loyalist Government. Had it been devotion to some other country's democracy the United States would have acted long ago. Instead, it waited until Munich raised the possibility of German-Italian domination of Europe and expansion perhaps into Latin America.

When that happened American diplomacy suddenly became actively interested in Spain and is now supporting the Loyalist Government diplomatically as a simple measure of protection against a development in Spain which might bring Europe and its dynamic expansionisms into direct conflict with American interests in the Western Hemisphere.

The same analysis applies to the Far East. The Chinese Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek could scarcely be termed a democracy. It is just about as dictatorial as that in control in Japan. But an independent China would result in an equilibrium of power in the Far East which would prevent either Japan or Russia from rising to a point of threatening dominance. Therefore American diplomacy moves to support China against Japan.

All Part of the Game

The important developments of the past week in Washington all are part of the game of power politics. The Administration is frankly committed to repeal of the Neutrality Act. It wants this because it is a restriction on the game. The actual value of the Act as a means of keeping the country out of war is not taken very seriously by those who deal in diplomacy. Even the Ludlow Referendum is not opposed from any serious belief that it would make much difference if war really threatened.

The purpose of the diplomatic game is to prevent development of a threat to American interests which would raise a possibility of war. There could be no threat which would rouse war sentiment in the United States if equilibrium were restored and maintained in both Asia and Europe. Therefore American diplomacy is asking Congress for release from Neutrality Act restrictions on the practice of power politics against emergence of aggressive dominant powers.

The new national defense program is a move in the same game. Its particular purpose is to develop a new factor in the military balance which will act as a deterrent on any nation weighing the possibilities of aggression in new fields.

Ideologies, lofty principles and moralities cease to be ends in such a game. They become weapons toward diplomatic ends. The most important precaution in analyzing what is going on is to avoid being misled by use of such weapons, and to keep watching for the political objective behind the scenes.

Joseph C. Harsch

Lake Beds Found in Desert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.—A search through portions of eastern Oregon for new sources of road gravel by members of the highway department has led to the discovery of what geologists claim to have been once a series of large bodies of water.

The "lake beds" were located in the "high desert" between Bend and Burns, when a search was made through the territory to find gravel to finish a section of the new highway connecting these two eastern Oregon cities.

Estimates made by observers indicate one of the lakes was at least 14 miles long and was, in all probability, existent during the late pleistocene era. A short distance west of this was located the second "bed," the eastern shores of which lapped at the base of the ancient hills known as Bear Creek buttes. A third "lake" was discovered still farther west, and was believed to have been drained by central Oregon's "lost river," which cut a 300-foot gorge through Horse Ridge and carved a channel toward the north through solid beds of basalt to the ancestral gorge that forms the bed of the Crooked River.

Excavation in the beds by highway equipment has brought to the surface large quantities of lake sediments that are filled with many examples of semi-precious stones such as jaspers, petrified woods, and agates. There has also been found a fair trace of gold in the sands of the lake beds.

Taken over all, the three lake beds have a probably combined length of more than 50 miles and it is believed they were fed by what is now known as Dry River, a waterless gorge that has been carved more than 90 miles across the face of the plateau. Geologists claim large quantities of water poured through this gorge from melting ice and snow beds in the Hampton highlands which rim the "desert."

No explanation has been advanced as yet regarding the presence of the semi-precious stones in the beds. These generally appear in highlands rather than as water deposits.

China's New Road to Burma Raises Hope of British Aid

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after the event rather than in advance of it.

The Treasury buys newly-mined domestic silver at 64 cents an ounce. Foreign silver it is required to buy at the world market price. The current quotation is about 43 cents an ounce. It is authorized to purchase silver freely to maintain the world price at 40 cents an ounce or above provided that the total holdings of silver shall not exceed a ratio of one to three to gold. Present Treasury gold holdings are roughly $14,500,000,000. Silver holdings are about $3,330,000. This means that there is still ample opportunity for the purchase of more silver. Since gold continues to come in the amount of silver which can be purchased increases proportionately.

Assured Market Given

The result, as far as China is concerned, is that the United States provides a ready and assured market for its enormous silver holdings for an indefinite period in the future. Since the world market price, if the United States abandoned its purchases, would presumably drop to around 20 cents an ounce, China is obtaining a substantial benefit. It is obtaining gold, and hence commercial credits, at a price which means availability of adequate foreign credits to keep the war going indefinitely.

In the opinion of financial experts this policy provides invaluable support to China's currency, and powers of resistance. There is little that can be done further, except perhaps to insist on right of Chinese banks in Shanghai to export silver to the United States. There are large silver reserves in the Shanghai banks which Japan has not yet managed to obtain. But when an export of silver was attempted on an American ship it was prevented by Japanese authorities.

In some quarters here it was proposed that the United States Treasury buy the silver in Shanghai and then bring it out as United States Government property. This, however, has not yet been done, and probably will not. While the Shanghai silver reserves would increase the available quantity of silver at the disposal of the Chinese Government the understanding is that enough is available in Chungking for export over the road to Burma to meet all needs for a considerable period of time.

Treasury purchases of Chinese silver since July, 1937, although officially secret, are understood to amount to over $50,000,000.

Continued Pursuance of Peace Pledged by Britain and Italy

ROME, Jan. 14 (AP)—Britain and Italy have reaffirmed their intention "to develop relations existing between the two countries in the spirit of friendship" of the British-Italian accord signed last Easter.

This declaration was embodied in the Italian communiqué summarizing the conversations between Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Mussolini. The communiqué added that both nations intended to pursue a policy "toward the effective maintenance of peace."

The Italian communiqué declared: "In conversations which took place in these days between the Duce and the British Prime Minister with the participation of the Foreign Ministers of the two countries, Count Galeazzo Ciano and Viscount Halifax, questions of the moment and relations between the two empires have been examined.

"The conversations have been marked by the greatest cordiality and have led to frank and full exchange of ideas. The intention of developing existing relations between the two countries in the spirit of friendship of the pact of April 16, 1938, were mutually reaffirmed.

"It was also agreed to conclude at the earliest moment possible special accords contemplated by this agreement.

"During the conversations there has emerged once again the determination of Italy and Britain to pursue a policy which is directed effectively to the maintenance of peace, a policy for which the efforts of the two Governments have been and continue to be exerted."

The agreements to which the communiqué referred deal with the demarcation of the frontiers between Italian East Africa and British Kenya, Somaliland, and Sudan.

Premier Mussolini agreed in his talks with Prime Minister Chamberlain to co-operate in the world effort to solve the Jewish refugee problem, British circles disclosed.

The British Prime Minister was represented as convinced that the Duce was willing to help in finding new homes for Jews. He did not get any idea, however, what lines Signor Mussolini's co-operation would take.

President Roosevelt's views on the issue were believed to have been touched upon, but it was understood that the solution of the problem would be explored later through normal diplomatic channels.

A special train carrying the Prime Minister and his aides left Rome at 12:05 p. m.

The Duce, Foreign Minister Ciano and other brilliantly-uniformed high officials were at the station.

Signor Mussolini and Mr. Chamberlain smiled genially as they reviewed an honor guard and took a solemn salute from a company of Fascist boys armed with muskets.

A band played "God Save the King!" and the Fascist anthem. Mr. Chamberlain waved his hand from the door of a car as the train drew slowly from the station.

In a statement to the Italian press before his departure Mr. Chamberlain declared he was "more than ever convinced of the good faith and good will of the Italian Government" and that his visit would prove fruitful "for European collaboration."

The welcome which he received from everyone "wherever I went and also in the streets" was stressed by Mr. Chamberlain just as after the Munich meeting Sept. 29 he emphasized the warmth of the welcome Germans gave him.

Mr. Chamberlain said he had not come to Rome for specific accords "but rather to obtain through personal contacts more intimate understanding of the points of view of the two countries.

"That objective has been fully realized," he said.

Meanwhile the Vatican announced that Pope Pius gave gold medals to Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax when he received them in audience yesterday. This was interpreted as evidence that the Pontiff fully approved the peace mission of the British statesmen.

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Teachers Uphold Old German Ideal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Association of Teachers of German of New York and Vicinity are joined with groups opposing pro-National Socialist propaganda in the United States.

The Association, in a resolution notes that its membership looks "with horror upon any government which does not recognize the dignity of the individual, the very essence of democracy," and expresses its "complete endorsement" of the protest by President Roosevelt against the persecution of the Jews, Roman Catholics and other German minorities.

"As teachers of German," the resolution says, "we consider it our duty and our privilege to impart to our students not only the elements of the German language, but also those phases of German life which may help them sympathetically to understand the German people."

The teachers declars themselves devoted to "the heroic idealism of Lessing, the noble humanism of Goethe and the passion for liberty of Schiller."

Bryn Mawr Plans Move For Industrial School

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRYN MAWR, Pa.—The Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers in Industry has taken a lease on two houses in West Park-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., to which it will move from the Bryn Mawr campus this summer, it was announced here.

The move is motivated by a wish that the school may have a home where both summer and winter sessions may be held, where institutes for labor groups may meet and where experimentation in the changing needs of labor may be carried on. Miss Jean Carter, who has been connected with the school for several years and has been its associate director since 1935, will be in charge as director.

The Week in Focus: Democracy Seeks More Wings

Winged Diplomacy

A fleet of 10,000 German airplanes is generally conceded to be the lever which produced the Munich "accord." On the other hand, large airplane fleets have been criticized as folly because in a few years they become obsolete. This latter estimate has been purely military.

After Munich it became apparent that if Germany's whole airfleet of that date (actually estimated by many at nearer 3,500 than 10,000) should become obsolete at once, it still would have been a great investment. As a threat it had brought about territorial gains worth many, many times its cost.

Evidently this diplomatic estimate of aviation has been accepted in Washington for this week President Roosevelt asked Congress to appropriate $552,000,000 in addition to the regular defense budget of $1,250,000,000, with emphasis on the Army air arm.

Ultimate result of such expenditure would be an American Army and Navy air fleet of 9,000 planes, and an aircraft industry geared up for rapid replacement, an essential in air warfare. Came the question, "What reason would justify this huge expenditure?"

As if in answer, the same day came a Foreign Policy Association report pointing out that the much-publicized German drive to the east had suddenly been reversed, that Great Britain and the United States now faced a clash with Germany in Africa and Latin America.

It pointed out that this shift as a bid for world power was similar to that of the Hohensollerns and in the same direction and that Germany hopes to win this drive to the west by the same combination of propaganda, threats, and economic penetrations that brought the annexation of Austria without a shot being fired.

All indications in Washington this week were that this view is shared by the Roosevelt Administration. Preceding the defense bill the Military and Naval Affairs Committee met in secret session with Joseph P. Kennedy, Ambassador to London, and William C. Bullitt, Ambassador to Paris. The Committee was warned, it was reported, of serious problems ahead in Europe requiring marked increases in U. S. defenses.

When Words Succeed

While President Roosevelt was asking airplanes to strengthen Cordell Hull's diplomatic arm as well as the Army and Navy, a report was made showing how even mere words from the Secretary of State had thwarted Japan's effort to increase its air arm. The Federal Munitions Control Board gave the text of Mr. Hull's letter appealing to aircraft manufacturers to refrain from selling airplanes to Japan as a patriotic duty and told how, with one exception, the manufacturers had acceded to this request.

Lima 'Spying' Ridiculed

Secretary Hull was also in the news as he told reporters upon his return from Lima that the Pan-American Conference there was an "outstanding success" in furthering Pan-American unity. He took the opportunity to deny stories of spying upon the American representatives, which was seconded by Assistant Secretary of State A. A. Berle.

Said Mr. Hull: "I don't go smelling around for little objects of criticism. We have 50 more important things on our mind."

Said Mr. Berle: "To obscure achievements of the Conference by stories of activities that were not important shows a lack of proportion."

Frankfurter-Hopkins

Other news from Washington this week included the expected indorsement by a Senate subcommittee of Vienna-born Felix Frankfurter as Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed the late Benjamin Cardozo, a long questioning of Harry Hopkins, seeking confirmation as Secretary of Commerce, and the forecast of the Labor Relations Board of an early peace between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. and in which it denied any bias towards either on its part.

Mr. Frankfurter made a most favorable impression upon his questioners, defending his connection with the Civil Liberties Union in a widely-approved presentation of freedom as defined by the Constitution.

Questioning of Harry Hopkins was obvious stretched out because the Committee was enjoying it immensely. First item of enjoyment was his admission he made mistake in dabbling in politics in the WPA instead of defending his activities of last summer as has been his custom. Others followed. In fact it was predicted that Mr. Hopkins would have to wait until Wednesday for his confirmation, a foregone conclusion.

Spanish Battle in Capital

Washington was a propaganda battlefield this week with the Spanish Loyalists and the friends of General Franco coming out about even. The Loyalists wanted the embargo on war material for Spain lifted, while the Francoists wanted it retained. Best estimates were that neither drive would carry much influence, that the issue hinges on the broader base of whether the Neutrality Act is to be modified to permit American discrimination against aggressors, another of the possible new tools for Cordell Hull's use.

In the meantime, on the actual battlefields in Spain the Loyalists were still being driven back with evidence that they had at least escaped a trap which would have bottled up a large force of troops near Tortosa. That the situation is serious was evidenced by the calling of men from 39 to 45 for service at the front and men up to 50 for fortification brigades. Meantime some hope was given by continued progress in the Loyalists' drive on the southwest front, which had advanced to within 50 miles of the Portuguese border as the week ended.

Conference in Rome

When Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain went to Rome for his long-promised talk with Premier Benito Mussolini last week, a vitally interested world wondered if further "appeasement" would result and, if so, at what price.

Before he left for Rome, Mr. Chamberlain made clear that no major changes were involved. And as the conference and the week ended, it was apparent that no Munichesque concessions had been made. Thus was evidenced the currently reported stiffening of Britain's attitude in dealing with dictators who evidently work from a different dictionary.

"Negatively successful" was the characterization of the conference by the Monitor's Rome correspondent. The Anglo-Italian pact was re-affirmed as a basis for future negotiations, maintenance of peace was pledged and the Spanish situation was left "as is."

Yet Anglo-Italian co-operation in the Mediterranean continued to be severely strained. The basis for the "Easter Pact" had been Italian withdrawal from Spain. Some 10,000 troops had been withdrawn as a token on which to complete the agreement. Yet the new Franco offensive, the greatest since the Spanish war started, has depended upon crack Italian divisions as spearheads at several points.

Like non-intervention it was clear that Italy would carry out its part of the agreement only after certain objectives had been reached—probably when the Insurgents had been victorious and withdrawal from Spain made easy. General Franco has yet to win his victory—so Mr. Chamberlain had to confer with this as yet unappeased before him.

One persistent speculation from well-informed sources told of the Italian government having formulated a disarmament formula affecting the chief European powers. First step would be for all concerned to work out their maximum needs in all categories. Then each nation would retain its present strength in categories deemed essential for its defense. For example, the Italians and Germans thus could concentrate on submarines and aircraft while Britain and France as empires would naturally have more capital ships. There was no confirmation of this report.

Given less prominence than the Mussolini conference but perhaps equally important was an official call by Mr. Chamberlain on Pope Pius XI. A call by a British Prime Minister on the Pope is unusual. To many it was seen as a move to join with President Roosevelt in rallying religious aid to the side of Democracy. As with the conference with Premier Mussolini, only routine official statements followed.

Carlisle, Des Moines Register

Up-sy Daisy

Hutton, © Philadelphia Inquirer

Left by the Previous Occupant

Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle

We All Start to Work!

Hutton, © Philadelphia Inquirer

'Good Morning, Dear Teacher!'

Briefs of the Week

Refugees from German, Polish and Hungarian invaded Czech territory, now in what remains of Czechoslovakia, were assured aid in leaving that country in "a humane manner."

"Tunisian Tour a Triumph" was the consensus of French opinion as Premier Daladier returned from North Africa and Corsica reporting marked colonial loyalty.

The Anti-Comintern Front received its first small nation member when Hungary joined up with Germany, Italy and Japan to oppose the Communist International, which headquarters in Moscow.

Vermont's battle to prevent the Federal government from taking lands in that state for flood control without the State's consent, inspired and led by vigorous Governor George Aiken, gained support when the five other Republican governors of New England pledged their support, making New England a solid block on this subject.

Tom Mooney, freed after 22 years in jail charged with a Preparedness Day Parade bombing in San Francisco in 1916, was finally pardoned after a battle that had won nationwide attention and support. Once a famous militant labor leader, Tom Mooney pledged himself to his old cause of labor but on a peaceful basis.

Seeing their first bananas was the rare experience of thousands of young Russians this week. First imported into Russia since the World War, the 150,000-pound shipment, from Colombia, selling at $1.50 a pound in Moscow, official exchange rate, brought out long lines of purchasers.

Washington chuckled over the Roosevelt ability to produce synonym for a budget deficit. At the beginning of the New Deal the old-fashioned term was used. Following is the list in its historical order:

1. Deficit.
2. Balancing the Cycle.
3. Deficit Financing.
4. Compensatory Spending.
5. Investment for Prosperity.

Legislative Drive to Seek Extension of Bill of Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Legislation will be sought during the current session of Congress to strengthen and extend the Bill of Rights, the American Civil Liberties Union announced today, 150 years after the submission of amendments embodying these rights in the nation's organic law.

The support of members of all political parties will be sought, the union's announcement says, to support or sponsor bills dealing with radio censorship, lynching, asylum for political refugees, use of state militia in strikes, and the prohibition of private military training.

The outstanding guarantees given the people in the Bill of Rights, which were proposed and submitted at the first session of the First Congress in New York City in 1789, provide, in part, that: "Congress shall make no law respecting 'an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

The right of individuals to keep and bear arms, to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, and freedom from excessive bail or fines or cruel punishments also is embodied in the amendments.

The American Civil Liberties Union, in addition to the constitutional guarantees now on the nation's statute books proposes:

1. Bills providing for greater freedom on the air by requiring all radio stations to set aside time for public issues, to treat controversial issues on equal terms and to free stations from responsibility for libel or slander on public time.
2. A bill to prevent the misuse of the National Guard in strikes.
3. Re-establishment of the traditional American right of political asylum for a limited number of bona fide political and religious refugees.
4. The anti-lynching bill, providing for Federal prosecution of State officials who fail to apprehend lynchers and for recovery of damages by the victim's family.
5. A bill to prevent formation of private military forces.
6. A bill to abolish the present Post Office Department censorship of the mails, to be replaced by juries in Federal courts.

The Union also urges members to sponsor and back bills providing civil government for Samoa and the island of Guam, and a resolution for a congressional investigation to determine the future status of Puerto Rico.

U. A. W. Bars 'Dictatorship'

DETROIT, Jan. 14 (AP)—Dictatorship will not be tolerated, the United Automobile Workers' Executive Board said today in announcing it would administer "the Union's affairs democratically" until the next convention.

This statement was made by George F. Addes, International Secretary - Treasurer acting as spokesman for the Board, which has shorn President Homer Martin of much of his authority and influence this week.

Mr. Addes, leader in the faction of the U. A. W. opposed to Mr. Martin, declined to discuss when or where the convention would be held. It had been set for next August in Toledo, Ohio, but Mr. Martin has demanded that the Board call the convention in Detroit before March 1 for a final settlement of the Union's year-long internal fight.

"We are confident the vast majority of the membership of the U. A. W.," the Board's statement said, "are keeping their heads and trusting to the International Executive Board to protect the interests of the Union against mob rule inspired by President Martin and his close associates."

Referring to throngs of Martin supporters who jammed into Union headquarters Jan. 13, Mr. Addes said the U. A. W. President "incited strong-armed squads to break into the international headquarters to attempt to terrorize the Board." He added the Board "is acting within its constitutional rights and is not going to be intimidated."

While the pro-Martin group thronged headquarters, a smaller crowd of anti-Martinites also assembled at the building.

British Troops Break Revolt; Arab Chiefs Flee to Syria

JERUSALEM, Jan. 14 (AP)—Two Arab rebel chieftains fled to Syria yesterday as Britain's military forces apparently broke up the Arab revolt after 32 months of almost continuous fighting.

Abdul Rahim Haj Mohammed, Commander of Arab forces in the Samaria, Nablus, and Jenin districts, went to Damascus, and Aref Razzak, leader of the Jerusalem, Ramallah, and Tulkarm areas, took refuge in Beirut, where the exiled Grand Mufti of Jerusalem flew months ago.

The two leaders, both of whom had claimed supreme command of Arab resistance to increased Jewish settlement, left the Holy Land where 1,250 of their guerrilla troops fell during the last year in engagements with 20,000 British troops.

British forces lost 70 killed and 233 wounded during 1938.

Jewish losses were placed at 92 killed and 649 wounded.

'Acts of Appeasement'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — With the time drawing near for the opening of the London talks on Palestine between the British Government and Arab and Jewish representatives, two speculations are being voiced here. One is whether there may not be some last-minute hitch which might impel either the Jewish Agency or the Arabs to revise their acceptance of the British Government's invitation. The other is—if the talks do take place, who the representatives, particularly of the Palestine Arabs, will be.

It is felt in well-informed quarters here that the British Government's recent "acts of appeasement" were meant to ensure Arab participation. Among these acts have been the release of five Arabs exiled in the Seychelles since October, 1937, also the freeing from military camps of a number of men rounded up during the country-wide military searches. There has also been a noticeable slowing up of the process of military court trials and greater leniency in the sentences imposed.

The "act of appeasement" which has caused the widest comment has been the British Government's refusal to admit to Palestine 10,000 German-Jewish child refugees for whom the Jewish community here was prepared to assume responsibility.

The Jewish reaction to this refusal typifies one of the difficulties of the Palestine situation. While it appeased the Arabs, there was an instant hardening of the feeling among Jews that they had nothing to gain and much to lose by the London talks which, they said, were being weighted against them.

Expression was given to this at a recent meeting in Jerusalem of the Zionist Commission, made up of the members of the Zionist General Council resident in Palestine.

After a 12-hour discussion, the Commission voted to recommend to the Jewish Agency Executive that it review its decision to participate in the talks.

If, however, the Jewish Agency Executive stands by its decision to participate in the London talks, despite the various new factors which have arisen, the Jewish representatives are to be chosen by the Executive. Since both Zionists and non-Zionists go to make up the Jewish Agency, it is thought the representatives will include both these elements.

According to plans at the time of writing, the Jewish Agency and the Palestine Arabs are to be entitled to six representatives apiece, as well as advisers and experts.

In addition to the Palestine Arabs, there is to be one delegate each for Egypt, Iraq, and Saudi Arabia. The Immam Yahia of the Yemen, although empowered to send a delegate, is not sending one but will content himself with submitting a memorandum in support of Arab demands.

Syria and Lebanon, at first thought to be included in the Government's list of "neighboring Arab countries," have been excluded at the request of France, which holds the Mandate over those countries.

The nomination of the six Palestine Arab spokesmen is a rather difficult matter. The Palestine Arabs have no elected body representing all parties and competent to make decisions on its behalf. The Government is allowing the Arabs to choose their own representatives and can only hope that the various interests will be included.

Arab Delegates Mentioned

While the Government has refused to accept Haj Amin el Husseini, the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, now an exile in Beirut, as a representative, it is felt here that the choice of delegates rests largely with him. The three he is said to have accepted so far are Jamal el Husseini, Arab newspaper proprietor; Dr. Hussein Khalidi (the former Mayor of Jerusalem lately released from the Seychelles), and Alfred Roch, a Christian Arab.

It is a matter of speculation whether the moderate Defense Party is to be included. If it is, the representative is likely to be Ragheb Bey Nashashibi, one-time Mayor of Jerusalem and a voluntary exile in Egypt where he has taken refuge to escape terrorist threats on his life.

Among the candidates mentioned as "advisers" to the Palestine delegation are Dr. Izzat Tannous, head of the Arab Bureau in London; Musa Effendi Alami, the former Government Advocate; Izz Ed Din Shawa, a former official of the Palestine Civil Service, and George Antonius, the Near East representative of the Crane Foundation.

Japan's Pulp Control Noted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Indications that Japan is adopting a policy designed to shut out private industrial enterprise, both foreign and Japanese, from newly-gained territories on the continent, have been reported to the American Chemical Society by its Tokyo correspondent.

Plans to establish a pulp plant with an annual capacity of 130,000 metric tons under the joint management of the Rayon Manufacturers' Association of Japan, the Staple Fiber Trade Association and the Paper Manufacturers' Association, have been turned down by Government authorities, Tokyo's Ministry of Commerce and Industry, after consultation with the Cabinet Planning Board, handed down the refusal, says the correspondent. Another plant to have an annual capacity of 60,000 metric tons operated by the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company of Japan and a third by the Oji Paper Manufacturing Company were likewise refused permission. In explanation, the report says:

"It is planned to establish a government-controlled 'national policy' pulp company, similar to the existing Manchuria National Policy Pulp Corporation. The Japanese Government is preparing a propaganda campaign abroad to induce foreign capitalists and industrialists to help develop Manchukuo and China."

The correspondent notes that the Japan-Manchukuo Ammonium Sulphate Company is to be capitalized at 50,000,000 yen (about $13,500,000). Hanghu Island has been chosen for the site of the plant.

English Actress To Play Scarlett

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP) — The long search for a film Scarlett O'Hara was epded Jan. 14. The part of the southern belle in the technicolor, "Gone With the Wind," goes to Vivien Leigh, pronounced Lee, of the English stage and screen.

Producer David O. Selznick, announcing the choice, said he had kept his original promise "to cast a girl who was not identified in the minds of the public with other roles, and who was a physical counterpart of the original Scarlett."

Scores of actresses and nonprofessionals were considered for the part, talent scouts searching in all parts of the country, especially the South. Early this week Paulette Goddard and Jean Arthur were considered strong contenders. The final choice was based upon film tests made by George Cukor, who will direct the picture.

Clark Gable will be Rhett Butler, with whom Scarlett constantly clashes, Leslie Howard will be Ashley Wilkes, her first great love, and Olivia De Havilland will play Melanie.

While Miss Leigh is comparatively new to American audiences, she has had leads in English stage plays, among them "Henry VIII" and "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and has played in the British films "Fire Over England," "Storm in a Teacup," and "A Yank at Oxford."

She was born in Darjeeling, India, Nov. 5, 1913, and went to school in Paris, London, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany. Among her schoolmates was Miss Maureen O'Sullivan. She is married to Leigh Holman, London barrister, and they have a daughter, Suzanne.

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Woman Made Committee Head For First Time in N. Y. Senate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14—Complete reorganization of the State Senate by its first Republican majority in six years has won a committee chairmanship for a woman for the first time in legislative history in New York, in the naming of Mrs. Rhoda Fox Graves, of Gouverneur, as head of the Agriculture Committee. Mrs. Graves is one of 27 Republican Senators in the upper legislative branch, each of whom heads a committee this year due to a reduction of the number of committees from 30 to this majority number.

The only other feminine member of the 1939 Legislature is Miss Jane H. Todd, of the Republican majority in the Assembly, who is also vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee. Miss Todd represents the urban populousness of down-State Westchester County, whose voters have now returned her for the fifth successive time to Albany, whereas Mrs. Graves' constituency is in the dairy shed area up-State.

Mrs. Graves served an eight years' apprenticeship in the lower chamber before her election as New York's first woman Senator in 1934. Born and raised in the farming district she represents, she has made her legislative mark as the sponsor of bills to stabilize and better income from the State's $2,000,000,000 dairy-farming industry, which lends special point to her 1939 chairmanship. In addition to her interest in the problems of practical farming, however, she has become identified at Albany with affairs of public education, villages, public relief and welfare and civil service.

Mrs. Graves has had to wage more than one stiff political fight to reach her present veteran status at Albany, and the 1938 campaign was no exception, for she had to win the Republican nomination against two men contestants and was a survivor of one of the closer contests at the November polls.

In contrast to the two lone women in the legislative chambers, woman's place in the State administration continues to be impressive, for Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, like his predecessors, Alfred E. Smith and Franklin D. Roosevelt, has the door to office open for competent women. Thus today the Empire State's Industrial Commissioner is Miss Frieda Miller, named by the Governor to succeed Elmer F. Andrews when the latter was appointed Federal Administrator of the Wages and Hours Act last Summer. This week the Governor designated her for the full term in this office on his list of State Department heads now before the Legislature for confirmation.

In the Department of Labor, the Secretary is Miss Rose Schneiderman, while Miss Dorothy Straus is a member of the State Planning Board and Miss Mabel Leslie is a member of the State Board of Mediation.

Considerable interest is attaching to the Governor's recommendation for clarifying legislation in the 1939 session to "make perfectly clear" that the privilege of serving on grand juries, as well as ordinary juries, "is extended to the women throughout the State." The State Judicial Council is among the groups reported ready to back the proposal, the permissive nature of the present Women Jurors' Law, which has been a statute only a year, technically disqualifying women for grand jury duty.

Toonerville Trolley of Utah Put Big 'A' on Accommodation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—A railroad which specialized in accommodation and neighborliness—and derived much of its patronage as a result of these—will leave behind an indelible and very human record of memories following its abandonment here. It was the Deep Creek Railroad of western Utah, known as this State's "one-man" railroad.

Only 45 miles in length, it operated a single train each week from Wendover, a junction point with the Western Pacific main line, southward along the edge of Utah's great salt desert to Gold Hill, a once-prosperous mining town, now fading into a typical western "ghost" town.

Mason (Mace) Moore was manager and "one man" of the railroad. Actually, there were several other employees, but Mr. Moore's duties were numerous. Besides manager, he was also superintendent, roadmaster, conductor, clerk, stenographer, and, as he says, "all too often" a track laborer.

He has been with the road 19 years, "so long I know most all the people in western Utah and eastern Nevada," he says. "In the winter this country fills up with sheep. The sheep men have a hard life, with coyotes, blizzards, deep snow, and dry seasons. They have my sympathy, and I always tried to help them by stopping the train near their camps to unload feed, groceries and mail, and the same with miners and prospectors."

The railroad's accommodation extended to its passengers, too, and sometimes in unusual ways. For example:

"I remember the time George and Mary Lee came home with their new twins," said Mr. Mason. "The nurse asked me for some hot water. I pulled the cord, stopped the train, and walked up to the engine and got some water out of the boiler. I walked back and gave it to her.

That was the time, he added, when some eastern passengers complained about the unusual delay. "But I just asked them if they had ever heard of an accommodation train," he said.

The railroad's locomotive was an 1890 model Baldwin, the coach a relic of the Central Pacific, and even older than the locomotive, and the rails second-hand and dated 1883 and 1886; but the road has not had a derailment of any kind in more than 10 years, and no passenger was injured during Mr. Moore's 19 years of service.

Occasionally an outsider complained about the track, said Mr. Moore; but he didn't attach too much weight to this because, he says, Federal inspectors and engineers from other railroads always complimented him on the condition of the track. The railroad had been operating since March 1, 1917.

Radio Answers to School Tests Stopped by Station at Sydney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Under threat of Federal and State action, a Sydney commercial radio station discontinued nightly broadcasts in which it gave "model answers" to questions set by the State Education Department for the intermediate examination for pupils on completion of the first three years of the high school course. The examination lasted a week, with two subjects taken daily, and the broadcasts gave the answers at night to each day's questions.

Many parents and teachers objected to the authorities against this answering of questions while the examination was in progress, because of its unsettling effect on most of the children. Harold D. McGregor, Secretary of the Secondary Teachers Association, said that the broadcasts would have a disturbing emotional effect on some children when they discover that they have made mistakes in answering the paper set for that day. That could easily affect them in the examination room on the next day. They might lose confidence and not do justice to themselves.

The radio station at first declined to discontinue the broadcasts voluntarily, claiming that in a vote it had taken after the first session, three times as many parents had been for the broadcast as against it. The station manager claimed that the answering of the examination questions tended to lessen the strain of suspense between the time of examination and the date of publication of the results.

The Postmaster-General, Alex Cameron, as Federal Minister controlling broadcasting, threatened that if the broadcasts continued, action would be taken against the station's license. It was then that the station announced that it would "voluntarily" relinquish the broadcasts.

Air Liner Crashes, Burns in Montana

MILES CITY, Mont. (AP)—An expert eyewitness account of the unexplained explosion in mid-air of a Northwest Airlines plane here Jan. 13, causing its crash and burning and the loss of all four persons aboard, was the chief clue for investigators headed by a three-man committee named in Washington by the Air Safety Board. Also, Clinton M. Hester of Washington, Administrator for the Civil Aeronautics Authority, was in the vicinity and flew here at once.

The Seattle-St. Paul plane had just left the airport in rainy and near-freezing weather when the explosion occurred, about a mile away.

Condor Plane Destroyed

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (AP)—Five passengers and four crew members of a three-motored seaplane of the Condor Line were killed when the plane crashed in flames in mountains northeast of Rio De Janeiro Jan. 13. The Condor Line is the Brazilian Division of the German Lufthansa.

Profits in Cabbages

A farmer in Avery County, Western North Carolina, reported a net profit of $270 from 1.1 acre of cabbage.

1939 EDITION
The Old Farmer's Almanac
Published Every Year Since 1793
15c at all Newsstands—20c by Mail
34 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

Winter Idyll in the 'Big City'

Wide World

Two Friends Meet in New York's Central Park

The youthful Beatrice Strully performed an act of thoughtfulness when she brought a supply of nuts to one of her furry friends a few days after Thanksgiving. Two snowfalls had covered the ground of the park and it looked a bit dismal for the squirrel until Beatrice came along and provided the favored item on the menu for her bushy-tailed pet on the other side of the fence.

Copyrights: Further Gains Recorded

Strong movement is under way for agreement on world basis to guard against piracy.

President Supports World Copyright Pact

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Jan. 14

President Roosevelt stands committed to the drive to bring the United States within the ambit of international copyright law. He said, speaking of the basic world copyright treaty early in his Administration, ". . . it would be most pleasing to me if . . . I should be empowered to make the United States a party to the (Berne 1886) Convention."

The Congress, however, failed to take such action though a bill to this effect passed the Senate in 1935.

Pan-American Conference makes headway on two fronts for protection of authors.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—There is a break in the clouds for authors who have long seen their works pirated in other countries without means of redress.

Writers whose works have been tossed back and forth across the Atlantic or any other sea without their permission, in bad translations and poor editions, and without their sharing in the "returns," now have reason to expect a more cheery future. A strong movement is well under way to help nations to get together in one big agreement which will give a minimum of protection to authors in every civilized country.

A dozen influential organizations in both hemispheres are at work on the project. In The Hague, last August, representatives from 25 different Parliaments heard the question discussed by experts at the annual meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, attended by a good-sized delegation from the United States.

Gains in New World

Meanwhile, the English Pan-American Conference, which met at Lima, Peru, last month, has taken steps to prepare the way in the western hemisphere for an ultimate universal agreement. The way is now open for Europe to take up the work from this point at the world-wide Inter-Governmental Congress to be held at Brussels later this year, on the invitation of the Belgian Government. Almost no one expects the 1939 meeting to change existing laws on copyright to any great extent. But authors as well as legal experts and legislators are hoping that some sort of bridge can be thrown between existing laws, giving just protection to writers in all countries, and opening a way for future progress in the direction of universal safeguarding of literary rights.

The notion of copyright was almost unheard of 100 years ago, and during the first half of the 19th century it was opposed by some of the most brilliant men in Europe. It seems to have been during the French Revolution that the theory of the author's right to monetary reward was advanced. The bourgeoisie decided that the artist, whether painter, sculptor, poet, or novelist, had as much right to earn a decent living by his labors as did the baker, the butcher, or the candle-stick maker.

Opposition at First

But no rose petals lined the path of this new movement aiming to give legislative protection to the works of artists. Not only hack-workers and routine lawyers, but such men as Lord Macaulay, Proudhon, Mazzini, Tolstoi, and the American economist Henry C. Carey, opposed the notion that an artist should have any material recompense for his artistic efforts, mainly on the grounds that authors are in a different category from makers of goods for physical consumption, and that their thoughts were the property of society.

Nevertheless a big step forward was made in the 19th century with the signing of a treaty at Berne, Switzerland, by 10 countries, 7 of them being from the European continent, joined by Liberia and Tunis from Africa, and Haiti from the New World. This treaty provided for a certain minimum of protection for all authors whose books should be published within these 10 countries. Forty-four countries had signed by 1938, and the treaty, known as the "Berne Convention," had been revised three times.

Just where does the United States stand in relation to the international protection of authors' rights? It has been said that the United States really gives no international protection. The Chase Act of 1891 was the first law to give any possibility to foreigners of obtaining copyright, and this only on condition that their States granted reciprocity. By 1936 as a result of presidential proclamation, 31 countries had been granted this right for their nationals. Authors whose countries have not been so "proclaimed," however are almost completely barred from any legal protection for their works in the United States.

Berne Convention

Take, for example, the case of an author in Bulgaria, whose country is not one of the 31. His only possible way of obtaining copyright for his works in the United States is by first becoming domiciled in that country! By contrast, the Berne Convention provides that a work entitled to copyright in any particular country of the Union is automatically entitled to copyright in all the other countries which are members of the Union.

The United States is not a signatory to the Berne Convention. There are two treaties which cover part of the American continental system. One is a Montevideo Convention of 1889, which includes five South American countries. The other is a Pan-American Convention, adopted in 1902 and most recently revised in 1928. Neither of these it is considered provides satisfactory protection for foreign authors and their works.

The Anglo-American situation has been a particularly difficult one for English authors. Under the "manufacturing provisions" of the law in force in the United States, works by foregin authors who are not domiciled there must be published first in the United States, or else published in the United States and the foreign country simultaneously.

These provisions were eased slightly for foreigners writing in a different language than English. But their practical result is that most English books, since they were not printed from type set within the United States, and since they were not printed and bound in that country as well, have no protection within America. This accounts for the recent development of publishing firms having branches both in England and the United States.

Should the general principles unofficially accepted at Lima be codified in due course of time this situation would be remedied.

LIMA, Peru—Drafting of Inter-American and world charters on copyright and the protection of intellectual property gained a few steps in its slow evolution, during the recent Pan-American Conference here.

Two distinct but closely related projects were before the Lima Conference. One limited itself to copyright protection within the Americas. The other sought to bridge the gap still separating the European system from the American system.

On the Inter-American side, Lima voted to accept preliminary studies and charged the Pan American Union with working out a definitive draft convention. Prior to this, the American Governments will be given an opportunity to make observations to the Union concerning a resolution and draft protocol submitted by the American National Committee on International Intellectual Co-operation.

Legal Terminology

The unwary layman easily finds himself lost in the maze of legal terminology surrounding this topic and its various technical aspects. Simply put, the American nations generally pursue a policy toward copyright requiring certain formalities by the author. He must register his work, and so on. In Europe, the mere act of publication suffices, as a rule.

Since copyright protection becomes increasingly a world problem with radio and other modern means of dissemination beyond the relatively simple medium of the printed work, America shares in the effort to devise a universal charter.

At Montevideo in 1933, the Seventh Pan American Conference provided for appointment of a five-man committee to seek the harmonizing of American with world standards on copyright. This committee prepared an elaborate project of 66 articles. It incorporated the noncontroversial features of the American, or Havana, Convention, and the world, or Rome, Convention. The latter is in turn a revision of the Berne Convention, pioneer charter of 1886.

Many Complexities

Due to the complexities of the problem on the world stage, and the forthcoming Universal Diplomatic Conference called by the Belgian Government to meet in Brussels this year, prior to another conference which is to revise the Rome Convention, Lima suspended its study of world copyright for the present.

Interesting features incorporated in the world draft prepared by the committee of five include the recognition of unions as having rights to act for their members in the protection of intellectual property, and the acceptance, by an American group, of the principle that no formalities are required for an author's right of ownership.

In accepting this principle, the committee ruled that it is more in favor of the author and is more likely to make Enrope's adhesion to the new draft possible. The American system of formalities is favored, however, and is cared for in the possibility of reservations by powers adhering to the world charter.

'El' Requires Full Time Of Super 'Experts'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Business at the Sidewalk Superintendents' Club in Rockefeller Center, where thousands of persons have stopped to see if work was going on satisfactorily on the new unit of the Center, is slack. Spectators are becoming fewer and fewer.

The reason is that demolition of the Sixth Avenue Elevated line has monopolized the attention of ocular "experts" of construction and destruction. The tin hats of the workers, reminiscent of polo-lids, and the monstrous crane used to tear up girders, along with the diffidence of workers about how many people are watching them, makes this project much more worth a sidewalk superintendent's time.

The nonchalance of workers who calmly wrestle with enormous girders and their easy handling of the acetylene torch to separate the girders draws innumerable "ohs" and "ahs" daily from hundreds of persons in Sixth Avenue near Radio City.

It has been suggested that to get the "sidewalk superintendents" back on their jobs at the Radio Center excavation, derricks there should be garlanded with flowers or the workers outfitted with new and striking uniforms.

A hope for the Sidewalk Superintendents Club is, however, seen in the fact that demolition of the "El" will soon carry its workmen downtown, so that uptown will again send its full quota of observers to the Superintendents Club, whose motto is: "The Best Pilots Stand on the Shore.'

Newsprint Made From Texas Pine

SAVANNAH, Ga. (AP)—A carload of pine logs from Texas was converted into newsprint at the Herty Laboratory here Jan. 13, and paper experts said the product was "highly satisfactory."

The test run, utilizing the process developed by the late Dr. Charles H. Herty, was the first made with Texas pine, which has a thinner bark than the Georgia variety with which Dr. Herty conducted many experiments.

The demonstration was given in the presence of officials of the Southland Paper Mills, Inc., who will break ground next week for a $6,000,000 pulp and paper plant at Lufkin, Texas.

Albert Newcombe, Treasurer and Director of Southland Paper Mills, who watched the test run, said the Lufkin Plant was expected to make first delivery of paper by Jan. 1, 1940. Five years' output of newsprint already has been contracted for by southern newspaper publishers.

England-to-France Tunnel Proposed As Defense Link

PARIS, Jan. 14 (AP)—Construction of a tunnel connecting England and France under the English Channel was proposed in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday to strengthen military defenses of the two nations.

Deputy Marcel Boucher, Independent Republican, introduced the motion.

The proposal to build a tunnel under the English Channel connecting France and Great Britain at their nearest points, about 20 miles apart, was first suggested in 1802. However, economic, technical and political opposition to the scheme has been considerable.

Among those who have supported the idea was Lord Randolph Churchill, father of Winston Churchill, wartime First Lord of the Admiralty, who reopened the controversy in 1936 with the claim that in another war Britain would face starvation unless some connection existed with the continent other than the English Channel.

The tunnel, which would probably connect Calais and Dover, would have to be dug to a depth of 200 feet, it was pointed out in a report of the Structural Engineers Institute in 1927. This report declared that the capacity of such a tunnel would be 100 electrically-driven trains per day carrying about 25,000,000 passengers, and 8,000,000 tons of goods annually.

Guam Naval Base Plan Irks Japan

TOYKO, Jan. 14 (AP)—Rear Admiral Masao Kanazawa, Navy spokesman, said today that Japan regarded with grave concern the United States Naval Board's proposal to fortify the Island of Guam.

Speaking personally, Admiral Kanazawa said he saw no necessity to justify any foreign power in strengthening fortifications near Japan. This country, he said, will watch closely the progress of American defense plans.

Admiral Kanazawa withheld comment on what Japan would do to meet the new military situation which would be created by establishment of United States submarine and aviation base at Guam, which is only about 1,500 miles from Tokyo.

(The Naval Board's proposal was indorsed in President Roosevelt's defense message to Congress Thursday.)

Japanese officials and newspapers have expressed growing apprehension over United States naval expansion, which they described as a threat against Japan.

Bartow County, Georgia, To Exhibit Its Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARTERSVILLE, Ga.—Visitors and tourists will note the new interesting Exhibit Building which has been erected in Cartersville's City Park by the Lions Club.

This building will be used for displaying samples of minerals, manufactured products and historical exhibits, all of Bartow County.

Americanism Is Only 'Ism' Indorsed by Oklahoma Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA City, Okla.—Americanism still is the "ism" of Oklahoma's youth, it was shown in the closing hours of the Oklahoma Youth Legislature, charged last year with being a hotbed of "red propaganda," and watched carefully this time by the more conservative elements in the state.

With admitted members of the Young Communist League on the floor, several of them protesting, the legislature passed a resolution almost unanimously condemning Communism, Fascism, and Nazism and opposing "any clique, group, faction, or party which conspires or acts to subvert, undermine, weaken, or overthrow any or all institutions of American democracy."

Communists Listed

Following a report by Stanley Synar, of Oklahoma A. and M. College, which charged that Tulsa is the hotbed of Communism with at least 500 members; that there are 500 members in Oklahoma City; 100 in Claremore; 28 in Edmond; 65 in Norman (seat of the University of Oklahoma); and 30 in Weatherford, he proposed that the Youth Legislature go on record as opposing any "ism," and suggested amendments to the Legislature's constitution.

Eli Jaffe, Oklahoma City Communist League delegate, tried to carry on the debate against the amendments but was ruled out of order.

Bill Hixson, Tulsa, representative of the Workers' Alliance, organization of Works Progress Administration workers and often called "red," insisted that a discussion of Communism did not belong in the debate concerning the amendments but was overruled.

By overwhelming vote the 160 representatives of farm, school, church, and fraternal groups then voted both the resolutions and amendments. One amendment changed the words in the preamble from "that we may return," to "that we may keep" for "your traditional opportunities for education and economic well being."

Future Programs

With the State Council of the Legislature criticized as having Communist connections, an amendment also was passed making the entire Legislature its own committee upon arrangements next year, instead of letting the Executive Group handle the program.

The Communist issue was overshadowed by the racial question, when the Congress named a Negro, Wynard Normand, as speaker protem of the house.

The election brought an unusual delegation of observers to watch Oklahoma's white youth work with Negro youth. Some critics even saw the hands of Communism in the election of the Negro, but a committee of the American Legion which attended all sessions made no formal criticism of the action.

Royal Scarcity in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Democracy in Britain is now finding that it has too few princes and princesses.

With seven members of the royal family no longer taking part in public engagements, four too young to do so, and two residing abroad, the shortage of royalty is cause for considerable concern among organizers of public functions at which the attendance of a prince or princess is customary.

In recent months a number of important occasions have had either to be postponed or canceled for this reason. One example is the postponement of the Duke of Kent's tour of Social Service Centers of the Midlands.

Even more serious for organizers of public functions is the problem of what to do when King George and Queen Elizabeth visit America next summer, and after the departure of the Duke and Duchess of Kent for Australia in the autumn.

Duke of Windsor to Return?

It has been freely rumored that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor may shortly return to England, a rumor strengthened by Mr. Neville Chamberlain's visit to the Duke when the Prime Minister was in Paris.

In influential circles, however, it is not expected that the former King Edward, should he come back to his home country, would take a leading part in public functions for some considerable time.

Without the Duke and Duchess of Windsor, there will only be two "Royal Highnesses" available in 1940 to assist the King and Queen by spending even a small part of their time in the public interest—the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester.

The departure of the Duke of Kent for Australia is to leave yet another gap, for the United Grand Lodge of England will be without its Grand Master, a position customarily filled by royalty. Before the appointment of the Duke of Kent, the Grand Master was the Duke of Connaught, who has now retired from public life.

Causes of Shortage

The Duke of Connaught is only one of a number of members of the royal family who have retired, either partially or completely, from public life.

Princess Royal, Princess Louise, and Princess Beatrice, who have spent so much of their time, energy, and money in the public interest, no longer take part in public engagements.

Princess Arthur of Connaught, widow of Prince Arthur, has temporarily retired. Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise now appear in public but seldom.

The two daughters of King George and Queen Elizabeth—Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, are still too young to appear alone except on rare and specially suited occasions.

Some part of the situation is the direct result of the Royal Proclamation of 1917, which not only abolished all foreign titles borne by British royalty but also restricted the title "Royal Highness" to all children of the Soveeign and to grandchildren of the Sovereign in the male line only. By the same proclamation the title "Prince" and "Princess" is limited to all children and all children of sons of the Sovereign.

Would Be a Prince

One effect of this ruling is seen in the fact that without its restrictions the Earl of Macduff, who is eleventh in the Order of Succession to the Throne, would be a prince. The Earl of Macduff is son of the late Prince Arthur of Connaught, but received no title from his father, who was a grandson of Queen Victoria but not "a child of the son of the Sovereign." His earldom comes from his mother's side.

Lady Maud Carnegie was Princess Maud until her marriage to the heir of the Earl of Southesk. Viscount Lascelles and the Hon. Gerald Lascelles, sons of the Princess Royal and number seven and eight in the Order of Succession, take their titles only from their father, the Earl of Harewood, and although nephews of the King are themselves not "royalty."

A study of the 1917 proclamation also reveals that certain junior members of the royal family within a generation or two may have no titles at all, but under present rules, will have to be called Mr. or Miss Windsor.

For instance Prince Edward, son of the Duke of Kent, will succeed eventually to his father's dukedom and his sons in turn will bear the ordinary designations of the sons of Dukes. But should the Duke of Kent have a second son who in turn has children these children will grow up "plain misters or misses."

Russian Census Takers Avoid Embarrassments

MOSCOW, Jan. 14 (AP)—The census takers plan not to embarrass anybody when they put 16 questions to all residents of Soviet Russia on Jan. 17. The census questionnaire regards a man and woman living together as "married" whether the marriage has been registered or not.

Persons of leisure are defined as those who cannot "indicate the source of their livelihood."

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"Exclusive but not expensive"

MILK PRICE ORDER

The Massachusetts Milk Control Board has established by Amendment to Official Order No. A-33, an increase of one cent a quart in the price of milk in Milk Marketing Area No. 17 (Greater Boston Area), effective Sunday, January 15, 1939.

Joseph C. Cort,
ADMINISTRATOR
MILK CONTROL BOARD

SKIING
and other
WINTER SPORTS
EQUIPMENT
Ski Repairing and Waxing
SOME PRICES AT THE COOP
Dovre Kabol Spring Bindings $5.95
Skisport R. T. Hickory Skis $9.95
(Limited Quantity)
Steel Edges $5.50
Harvard Cooperative Society
HARVARD SQ., CAMBRIDGE

Mrs. Catt Recalls Struggle Of Women as Challenge Today

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—What are American women going to do with the education, the enfranchisement, and the civil liberties which they have paid so nigh a price to gain? This is the question which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, veteran leader in the campaign for woman suffrage, put to the women of the United States recently.

By way of reminder Mrs. Catt has prepared a statement of incidents which have taken place within her own memory or which have been related to her by witnesses. In 1855 she says six states were the only places in the world which had granted wives complete control of their property, Maine, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Michigan. Fourteen states permitted women to make a will, a small privilege in view of the fact that none of them had the right to any income of their own during human lifetime. Fathers had the right and frequently used it to will away even their unborn children. Three states only, Maine, Massachusetts, and Michigan, granted wives the right to collect and use their wages.

When the first equal rights convention was called in Seneca Falls in 1848 no woman was brave enough to sign the call or preside over the convention, and when Mrs. Abigail Bush, the first woman in the world to be chairman of a convention, rose to her feet she spoke these words, "Friends, we present ourselves here before you, as an oppressed class, with trembling frames and faltering tongues."

Up to 1822 in Boston girls were permitted in public schools only in the summer months, and then only to the number of vacant seats created by the absence of boys. In many places girls were accepted only for two hours in the afternoon, when the boys were dismissed. In 1826, amidst a storm of opposition, a high school for girls was opened, but it was closed in 1828, "yielding to a clamor of defiance," although every seat was full and no girl had left her place.

In 1832, Mrs. Catt relates, a quiet Quaker woman started a small school in Canterbury, Conn., for colored girls. There was still bitter opposition to female education, and even more to abolition. The combination produced indescribable persecution of this school. All shops and churches were closed to teachers and pupils, all seats in public conveyances of all kinds were denied them, not a shop would sell them a morsel of food, their well was filled with manure, and water from other sources refused. The house was assaulted with rotten eggs and stones and after an unabated persecution of two years, it was set on fire and burned to the ground.

Oberlin College opened its doors to women in 1833, the first co-educational college in the world. Three women were graduated in 1841, and yet, when Lucy Stone graduated in 1847, she was told that one of the professors would read her essay, as it would be indelicate for her to do so.

Among the stories of women who lost the right even to own their own hairpins or shoe laces once they married, Mrs. Catt's favorite story comes from Rhode Island:

A young woman taught a country school for 12 weeks at $1 a week and "boarded round." At the end of that time, she was to be married and decided to invest her hard-earned $12 in a dozen silver teaspoons which cost $1 a piece. The parents of the bride and groom contributed to the "setting up" of the young couple, the bride's parents giving quite as much as those of the groom. The husband passed on, and he had made no will. The law took charge and made an inventory of all the two had possessed. The widow was entitled to one-third. She was permitted to choose the things she would prefer to keep and these might be applied on her third. Her first choice was the silver spoons for which the law credited her with $12, their original cost. In time, she married again and her husband passed on. Again the law appeared, took an inventory, and permitted her to make a choice of the things she wished to compose her third. Again she chose the spoons and again she was credited with $12, the original cost. By and by, a widower came proposing. She listened respectfully to his plea, but her reply was stern. "I have bought my silver spoons three times already. I have paid $36 for them, although the original cost was only $12. I shall never run the risk of buying them again."

Women have completed the task on which they worked for many years, gaining the right to education, to qualify for professions, to make a will, control property, control wages, and vote.

What next, asks Mrs. Catt. The new goals she sets are more women members in legislatures and in Congress, a general housecleaning in all political party machinery, a rewritten and redefined Bill of Rights for all, a new national code of law with every taint of false and barbarics philosophies removed, and abolition of war.

If women are ready to meet the challenge, she says, let a meeting be called and called soon.

Ukrainian People Scattered Over Vast Area

By a Staff Artist

Their Future Plays Big Part in Day's News

Map indicates how the Ukrainian race is distributed through Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Rumania, and shows the raw materials that the rich Ukraine pours into the Russian markets.

Greek Dictator Tightens Cabinet Hold

Trade unions placed on corporative basis, but wages and social service have been improved.

Premier adds Ministry of Education to his four other posts — King backs his regime.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Recent changes in the Metaxas regime here follow the direction familiar to some dictatorships of drawing more and more ministries into the personal direction of the dictator himself. Retaining his firm grip on the country with undiminished vigor, Gen. John Metaxas has added the Ministry of Education to the Premiership and Ministries of Foreign Affairs, War, Marine, and Air that he already holds.

The men he has selected for other offices are likely to be fully in sympathy with his totalitarian ideals. The new Minister of Railways, Gen. George Nikolaides, learned all about transport as a soldier, having served in the war of 1897, in the Balkan wars of 1912-13, and, most recently, in the Asia Minor campaign against the Turks. The new Undersecretary of Market Control, George Zaphiropoulos, had charge of food supplies in the same Turkish campaign, while the Undersecretary of Merchant Marine, Ambrosios Ziphos, has served with shipping concerns both in London and in India and was connected with marine transport during the World War.

The firmness of the dictator's hand may be gauged from the circumstance that a people so essentially individualist as the Greeks already have endured an authoritarian regime for more than two years. Perhaps the most obvious reason is that there is no personality around whom an opposition could rally. Actually there is no opposition in the sense of a disciplined, coherent body. No one in Greece has much chance of evolving a rival program to the Premier's.

Some 3,000 or 4,000 of the dictator's political opponents are in exile on small barren islands off the Greek coast, including ex-

Control Is Extended To Public Worship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

Premier John Metaxas has taken personal charge of education and public worship in Greece. His announced purpose, on assuming the Ministry of Education, is to bring these fields into conformity with the totalitarian methods already in vogue in other governmental spheres.

General Metaxas also holds the War, Foreign Affairs, Marine, and Air portfolios.

Premier George Kafandaris and other eminent statesmen of the past regime. Similar methods have kept the Army and Navy loyal—and the Premier relies largely on the forces—while the fact that most offices at the key points in local as well as national government are his own nominees ensures a suitable subservience to his rule.

No Strikes Allowed

Internally the Premier has effected considerable changes. There is compulsory arbitration in labor disputes; no strikes or lock-outs are allowed. The trade unions have been placed on a corporative basis, with the Government closely participating. At the same time, labor has won some undoubted benefits, such as the disappearance of unemployment, the establishment of a minimum wage for workers and an appreciable raising of the level of wages in some lines. A system of social insurance, including old-age pensions, has also been established on a good working basis.

The Greek has had, under General Metaxas, to relinquish several of his cherished liberties. In particular, he does not like the rigid censorship, a ban which applies not only to what is published in Greece itself, but also to what is published elsewhere.

In its agricultural policy, the Government has carried out much reclamation work. On the cultural side, an institution known as the National Union exists for the better employment of the leisure hours of the young people, one of the moves intended to bring the youth in line with the Metaxas policy. Toward the end of 1938 the Government decided to inaugurate a State Opera and a State Theater.

Present Frontiers Defended

All this development is, admittedly, not spectacular. Not from the Greece of today does the world receive such stories of resounding diplomatic triumphs as it used to get in the days when Venizelos reigned supreme. General Metaxas is not a glamorous figure. He is possessed of more energy than imagination and intellect. But the Greeks generally recognize that a certain amount of progress has been made during the past two years under his regime. They appreciate the firmness with which he defends the present frontiers of Greece. With his partners in the Balkan Entente, as, indeed, with the rest of the world, he has contrived to steer an adequately skillful course.

There is no liking for the Metaxas rule among the Greek intelligentsia. But King George of the Hellenes, who has the Army and in large measure the peasants at his back, approves of him.

Provided that there is no international upheaval, there is little reason to doubt the continuance of the present regime in Athens, which in some ways is a dictatorship rather on the Portuguese than on the German or Italian model.

Canada Backs Will for Peace By Plan for Strong Defense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Jan. 13—Recognition of the "widespread will of the peoples for peace" and the determination to aid in obtaining the respite from conflict which is necessary for success in solving specific difficulties—these are two important factors which will be felt in charting Canada's policies in the present Parliament.

Both were clearly outlined in the speech from the throne with which the Governor General opened the new session. But so sharp was the interest in the declaration that the Dominion must strengthen its defenses, that the emphasis which Lord Tweedsmuir placed upon the use of those defenses for peaceful ends was not at first perceived.

"The Government," he declared, "shared in the general sense of relief that the appalling disaster of war, which threatened Europe during the month of September last, was averted, and in the recognition which that crisis manifested of the widespread will of the peoples for peace. They are hopeful that the efforts now being made to find a solution for the specific differences which are causing friction will meet with success. They recognize, nevertheless, that time is required for these forces to work, and that the possibility of further tension in the meantime must be faced."

Defense Purchasing Board

It was only after this declaration that Lord Tweedsmuir went on to indicate that the changed conditions of modern warfare made it "imperative that Canada's defenses be materially strengthened." He then declared that legislation will be introduced "to establish a defense purchasing board with power to purchase equipment for the defense services and to ensure that, where private manufacture is necessary, profits in connection with such are fair and reasonable, and that the public interest is protected."

Another indication of the Government's desire to place the influence of the Dominion in the scales of peace was indicated in the Governor General's reference to the Canadian-United States trade treaty of last November, as one of the "positive ways" in which the Dominion has "sought to strengthen the mutual interests which unite Canada in friendly relations with other countries.

"Simultaneously with the conclusion of the new agreement between Canada and the United States," he added "a far-reaching agreement was effected between the United States and the United Kingdom. Taken together, the agreements constitute a constructive contribution toward a betterment of world conditions."

Relief of Unemployment

Nor can reading of the speech fail to make clear the sharp issue which Canada takes with the methods of the totalitarian nations in dealing with unemployment. Lord Tweedsmuir pointed out that the unremitting efforts of the Dominion to relieve unemployment have brought about "increasing assumption of obligations on the part of the Federal Government." But he added immediately:

"Employment in war industry and the regimentation of masses of men for purposes of war have, to appearances, afforded in some countries a solution of their problem of unemployment. In Canada other methods of dealing with the problem have been followed."

At the same time—recounting the progress in dealing with unemployment—Lord Tweedsmuir gave notice that technical delays would be avoided. Without any specific reference to the charge which dictators level against the democracies—that they cannot act with sufficient swiftness in emergencies—Lord Tweedsmuir declared:

"My Ministers recognize that the plight of those who are still unemployed cannot await necessary constitutional amendments, nor the summoning of any conference. They are prepared, therefore, notwithstanding constitutional impediments to effective action, to join with the Provinces in a further determined effort to meet the immediate situation."

Program of Public Works

Outlining the steps to be taken to lessen unemployment, he added:

"It is proposed further to expand the Government's long range program of public undertakings. In pursuance of the policy of the active encouragement of employment, it is also proposed to undertake, with provincial co-operation, to provide assistance to municipalities which, as an alternative to the provision of direct relief, desire to expand their normal program of civic improvements.

"As a means of providing an opportunity for useful work and national service to single unemployed men, the assistance given to forest conservation will be extended to include other work of national importance.

"The beneficial results of the youth training program have demonstrated the wisdom of this experiment, and a measure will be introduced to increase its efficiency and expand its usefulness."

Coal-Mine Safety Pushed in Britain By Commission

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A move for the safety of coal miners in Britain contemplates an increase in the number and the powers of Government inspectors. A Royal Commission has issued a report recommending this, together with other measures.

The Commission began its study in 1935, with Lord Rockley, an experienced company director, as chairman, its members representing both employers and workers.

The reason for the appointment of the Commission was the occurrence in 1934 of a coal mining accident at Gresford, North Wales, in which there were some 265 fatalities. The feeling that something had to be done has been deepened since then, with the publication of annual official returns showing that the Gresford case was no isolated one. Last year, indeed, among the 780,000 workers employed in British coal-mining there were 859 fatalities; and there were 140,000 injuries, 3,300 of them serious.

The Commission has examined conditions, which vary greatly from coalfield to coalfield and from colliery to colliery. This accounts for the time taken in issuing its report of 500 pages. One of its proposals is to subdivide the coalfields into 24 inspection areas, each with an expert staff appointed by the Government to visit the collieries in rotation and give safety instructions and advice. Hitherto, there have been only eight such areas.

Other recommendations are to make safety rules more stringent, and to increase the severity of penalties. Improved arrangements are also indicated for testing mining apparatus and for detecting the presence of such a hazard as that of gas in the workings.

Four of the members have signed the report, subject to reservations, E. O. Forster Brown, for the employers, issues a warning against making the regulations too complicated. He also suggests a danger in the pursuit of increased safety, lest there should be imposed on the coal industry economic burdens heavier than it can bear. Ebby Edwards, for the workers, regrets that his colleagues have not seen their way to go further in the reduction of hours and in the abolition of piecework. His point is that effort for enhanced production is a cause of accident.

Reich's Policy and Ukraine: Autonomous Move Is Hinted

(Continued from Page 1)

quantities of wheat, coal, iron ore, steel, and manganese. Between them lies Poland to the north, and Hungary and Rumania to the south.

All that Germany might be able to accomplish at present without a war would be to assist in the establishment of an independent Ukraine state, detached from its present ties with the Russian federal system—it is now a semi-autonomous Soviet republic. How such assistance might be given is not quite certain. Whether the Ukranians would be inclined to forgo the favorable marketing conditions they now enjoy at the hands of Soviet Russia for the more restricted methods of the German markets is also not certain.

In initiating any such move Germany would have to depend on two factors. First it would have to stimulate Ukrainian nationalism by hopes of attaining a Greater Ukraine.

The Ukrainians, although they have had a long history of subjection to Lithuanians, Poles, and Russians, have remained a fairly well-defined race, with their own language.

Although no reliable figures as to their numbers are available, there are said to be more than 26,000,000 in Russia, possibly 7,000,000 in Poland (official Polish statistics, which Ukrainians stoutly contest, say about 5,000,000), 1,000,000 in Carpatho-Ukraine, at the east end of Czechoslovakia and 800,000 in Rumanian Bessarabia, with strong colonies in America and the Far East.

Demands on Poland Pressed

Of these the Ukrainians assigned to Poland by the peace treaties have had—so far as the general public is concerned—the greatest cause for discontent through religious, educational, and other forms of repression, and on Dec. 9 last they put in a demand for a Parliamen of their own—a demand that was promptly refused.

The discontent of this minority, centers in the UNDO, a pro-Nazi organization and carrying on active relations with Chust, Capital of Carpatho-Ukraine, has opened up such serious possibilities that Poland late in November hurriedly reaffirmed its non-aggression treaty with Moscow and is still trying to pursuade Berlin to let Hungary take over Carpatho-Ukraine so as to eliminate one field of Ukrainian agitation.

The other factor that Germany would have to depend on in any plans for a Greater Ukraine would be the White Russian emigrés, officers and men, scattered around France, the Balkans, Poland, Manchuria, and elsewhere, most of them known to Berlin through a special bureau headed by Dr. Alfred Rosenberg of the Foreign Office and most of them (not all, for Gen. Anton Denikin on Dec. 20 denounced any such move) ready for any enterprise against the Soviet.

Significance has been attached to the visit paid by the young Grand Duke Vladimir, hereditary claimant to the throne of the Czars, to Berlin when at Christmas he left his studies at London University to see his sister, wife of Prince Louis Ferdinand, son of the former German Crown Prince. The Grand Duke found it necessary to deny French reports that Herr Hitler wished to set him up as Führer of Greater Ukraine.

It is evidence of this nature—together with the close connection maintained by Berlin with such former Ukrainian leaders as Generals Popoff and Skoropadski—that set conjectures working on the Ukraine. The situation undoubtedly opens up difficulties for Poland and Soviet Russia, and the Polish Foreign Minister Beck, who has just been in Paris, has been among the busiest of continental statesmen ever since Munich. As for Russia, it has its 1,000-mile Maginot defense line down from Lake Ladoga, beyond the Baltic to the Black Sea, and probably, with its formidable air force, would not be inclined to yield up territory without a struggle.

British Attitude Uncertain

The remaining question, then, would be the attitude of Britain and France, were pressure exerted on the Ukraine. Britain, as the Secretary of Overseas Trade pointed out on Dec. 1, is not prepared to allow Germany to establish a trade monopoly in southeastern Europe and would resist any such attempt by all the economic means at its disposal. Otherwise, the present Government's policy would seem to be to avoid any conflict over this area.

"Germany must occupy a dominating position in Central and Southeastern Europe," said Premier Chamberlain Nov. 2. "We have no wish to block Germany out of these countries." Moreover, considering that in his broadcast speech of Sept. 27 he found it "fantastic" to be arming "because of a quarrel in a far-away country (Czechoslovakia)," he would presumably be still more reluctant to join in a quarrel over the more distant Ukraine. France in that case might be expected to take the same view.

While influences, subterranean and otherwise, are busily at work among the various sections of the Ukrainian population in the directions indicated, they can only crystallize into a difficult situation if the nations persist in neglecting the most obvious means of attempting to achieve world settlement on a political or economic basis.

Soviets 'Purge' Ukraine Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet Government is taking energetic measures to counteract possible repercussions among its large Ukrainian population to National Socialist Germany's reputed plans for a separate Ukrainian State, the nucleus of which is being prepared under German auspices in Carpatho-Russia, one of the three autonomous parts of Czechoslovakia.

For many years the Soviets have foreseen a German drive toward the rich Soviet Ukraine, and have prepared to defend this territory. But Moscow had apparently not quite pictured the methods by which Germany would act to bring the Ukrainian districts and populations of all eastern European countries into one state sponsored by Berlin. As Russia's Communist rulers are well aware from their experience, the idea of an independent Ukraine has an appeal for many Soviet Ukrainians which might cancel out their loyalty to the "socialist fatherland."

During the months since the Munich settlement, therefore, the Soviet Government has begun once again thoroughly to reorganize the allegedly independent Ukrainian government. Several hundred Ukrainian officials have either been arrested or removed to other districts. Ukrainian divisions in the Red Army have been removed from the Ukraine and stationed in remote districts; many of them are now along the Far Eastern borders and others along the borders of Finland and Estonia.

Some weeks ago, a big demonstration trial was held in Kiev, capital of Soviet Ukraine. About 50 Ukrainian officers in the Red Army, who had been stationed for years in the Far East, were accused of conspiring with Japanese agents in the cause of an independent Ukraine.

The testimony indicated that Japan as well as Germany had sent many secret agents into the Ukraine, and was in close touch with Ukrainian nationalist leaders.

While it is possible that the testimony in this trial was exaggerated, independent observers are convinced that there has been some connection between Japanese agents and Ukrainian nationalists in the Far East as well as in the Ukraine itself.

The Ukrainian nationalist movement is the strongest of all nationalist movements in Russia since the revolution. Moscow has been compelled to "purge" Ukrainian officialdom. In the recent nation-wide purges the Ukraine has been the heaviest sufferer.

The higher bureaucracy in the Ukraine has almost literally vanished into prisons, concentrated camps or exile. Moscow has endeavored to full up key positions in the Ukraine, even more than elsewhere in Russia, with young men educated elsewhere than in Ukrainian schools.

Prince Valdemar

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 14 (AP) — Prince Valdemar of Denmark, who passed on today, was an uncle of King Christian of Denmark and the youngest brother of the late Queen Alexandra of Great Britain, the wife of King Edward VII. Before the World War his nephews were on the thrones of five countries—Great Britain, Norway, Denmark, Greece, and Russia.

Prince Valdemar himself was once offered a throne but refused it. Bulgaria in 1887 asked him to become its King, but he preferred the life of a Prince of Denmark and his career in the Danish Navy.

He was born Oct. 27, 1858, the youngest child of King Christian IX and Queen Louise. In 1885 he married Princess Marie of Orleans, who passed on in 1909.

Prince Valdemar was trained in the Danish Navy and represented Denmark on official occasions in various foreign countries. Through his personal contact with the royal Siamese family, Denmark was able to obtain a substantial share in the development of Siam.

The Church in Polish Ukraine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Considerable expansion of Protestant Church work in the Polish Ukraine is reported in a bulletin issued here by the International Christian Press.

This region has attracted particular interest recently, because many political observers believe that, under German patronage, the Ukrainians may soon declare their independence of Poland and set up a separate state of their own.

According to official figures, some 5,000,000 persons live in this region and most of them belong to the Uniat Church, which is an organization whose creed blends the teachings of the Roman Catholic and Greek Orthodox Churches. In the midst of this population, there now is a growing evangelical movement, divided into a Lutheran and a Reformed wing. Between these two, they now have almost 70 parishes and preaching stations. This "Ukrainian Evangelical Movement" seems to be a kernel of Slav Protestantism, which emphasizes that in the sixteenth century Poland had close religious relationship with Switzerland. Accordingly, many Ukrainian evangelists are studying now in Switzerland.

This movement originated 20 years ago, through a peasant who learned to know the Bible in a German prison camp. When he returned to his home, he began teaching and the Protestantism of the Ukraine is strongly Biblical, with a tendency to asceticism. The work has been encouraged by Ukrainians living in Canada and the United States. Church services, held at first in private homes, are now being conducted in little chapels in many towns.

What may happen to this movement, in the case of increasing German National Socialist influence in the Ukraine, is now a matter of grave concern to the supporters of this new Protestantism. The same bulletin of the International Christian Press which reports the growth of evangelism in the Ukraine, also reports the efforts which are being made all over the world to find places of refuge for evangelical pastors who are being forced to emigrate from Germany.

The bulletin also reports that the churches of Czechoslovakia are now in a lamentable situation. A Committee of Twelve has been formed in Prague to represent all the churches and to distribute among them a fund collected abroad for their help. At the end of the year, about $22,000 had been sent to Czechoslovakia for this purpose from friends in other countries, particularly from England. Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, and the Netherlands are also active in collecting funds for the Protestant churches in Czechoslovakia.

Sales Tax and Living Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—To abolish traditional types of taxation and replace them with a general sales tax, as Russia has done, is to lower the standard of living of the common man, declares Dr. Paul Haensel, professor of economics at Northwestern University.

The sales tax is greatly responsible for the high prices of common things in the Soviet Union, Dr. Haensel declares in his recently published study, "The Public Finance of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics." And the sales tax is extraordinarily high because of the Government's "gigantic military expenditures, unrivalled by any country, and the enormous, ever-increasing expenditures on industry, trade, agriculture, and transportation, yielding a comparatively small profit."

These expenses, says the economist, necessitate "a merciless taxation of the mass population, since no other sufficiently abundant source of revenue is available."

"The tax reform of Sept. 2, 1930, abolished over 5 different kinds of taxes and replaced them all by a general sales tax," Dr. Haensel explained. "This general sales tax is at present the chief tax in the Soviet Union. In the budget for 1937 its yield is put at the stupendous amount of nearly 77,000,000,000 rubels, or over $15,000,000,000. That is about 83 per cent of all ordinary revenues of the treasury."

What this means to the individual is indicated by the economist. The average wage and salary of all workers is 446 a month, he figures. Contrasted with this figure are prices of commodities.

Among prices in Moscow, as quoted by this authority, were the following: sugar, 34 cents a pound; eggs, $1.32 a dozen; men's shoes, $35 a pair; butter, $1.81 a pound.

Kidnaped Engineer Sends Word He Is Safe

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Friends of Milo Webb, kidnaped American mining engineer, received a communication from him Jan. 13, advising that he was well and trying to arrange a quick release.

A note in Mr. Webb's handwriting was delivered at Guanajuato, capital of the Mexican State of the same name, where the former Phoenix, Ariz., man was abducted Jan. 11.

James Stewart, United States Consul General, announced here he had sent Edmund Montgomery of the nearest consulate at San Luis Potosi to aid Federal troops and state police searching for the engineer.

Pacific Foresters Aiding New England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Forested regions of the Pacific Northwest are extending aid to the parts of New England devastated by the recent hurricane. A dozen experts from the forest service in this region are in New England helping to salvage the nearly 2,000,000,000 board feet of timber leveled in the storm.

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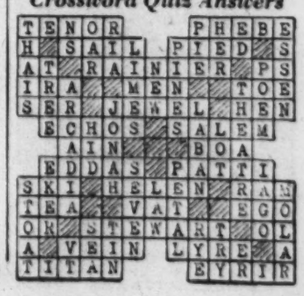


Schools—Colleges Home Study

English and American Boys—Exchanging Schools

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Anglo-American Friendship Among Schoolboys

Project Whereby English 'Public' and American Private Schools Exchange Boy Ambassadors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Caesar evidently thought highly of the Berkshire Downs as a camping ground, for so solidly did he entrench himself there among the blue of its heather, and the yellow of its gorse, that traces of his occupation may still be found, and his roads are used even today. Caesar came to conquer. He built roads to and from all his British camps as a means to that end, and they were as undeviating as the purpose behind them. The roads, however, were good, and have remained.

Seventeen American schoolboys slung themselves, modernwise, out of a touring bus in front of the Wellington Hotel, Crowthorne, and apparently thought equally well of the Berkshire Downs as a high and wide setting to this their first day of a first visit to England. Unlike Caesar, they came to be friends. They came by ship, seventeen boys, aged seventeen, from America, with schoolbooks, with cameras, and with adventure for a right idea up their sleeves. But because of the idea behind their coming, the new roads they were now marking out might prove as good and even more enduring, than the undeviating roads of Caesar's, several of which they had crossed in driving up from the sea at Southampton to the Downs, for this—their first experience of England.

Men of Good Will

"Because of the idea—," but let Mr. G. H. North, one of a handful of men of good will, who from behind busy desks had found time and means to shape it into action, tell about it in his own words.

"We wanted good mixers," he said. "Each boy comes as an ambassador, as it were. American youth getting to know British youth, and vice versa. Each boy goes to a different school. He is the guest of the school inviting him, with no expenses except pocket money. For one year, he lives and learns in exactly the same way as his brothers of the same age from across the seas; he mixes with them, and sees their point of view. He makes an impression on them. One English or American boy in a school makes an impression on several hundred, that is why it is so important for the boys to realize they are ambassadors. After their year's visit, they in turn bring back a new understanding of the fact that underneath details of accent and dress, fundamentally, those fellows across the water are not so different after all from Harry and Tom across the way."

Eleven Years Ago

In order to foster friendship between the United States and Great Britain, the idea was begun eleven years ago by Dr. Frederick H. Sill, Headmaster of Kent School in Connecticut (one of the big Eastern schools of the United States which rank with the British public schools). Experiments had already been made between American and German boys, and a few American groups had also been sent to France during the summer; but it was in 1927 that the first simple step can be said to have been taken between Great Britain and the United States, when Kent sent a crew across to take part in the Henley Regatta. The crew was entertained by Radley College, and in return for their hospitality, Kent invited a group of British schoolboys over to the United States for their next Christmas holidays.

This small experience proved such a success, that a committee was formed to enlarge the idea among other schools, and it found ready response among British thinkers. For some time, however, American schools were slow to reciprocate. An exchange system was evolved, whereby British and American boys could exchange schools of a similar standing across the seas for one year, each school offering reciprocally free tuition and board to its guest for that time. At first, it was hoped to send boys of fourteen or fifteen, but this was found to be too young, and now only boys in their last school year, before university, are considered. On their return to their countries, these boys go to the universities. Schools on both sides of the Atlantic now cooperate in the plan.

Holidays Spent With Friends

While abroad, the boys chosen have up to now spent their holidays by invitation with some student of the school. No difficulty about this has been encountered so far.

The boys are chosen without reference to their academic or athletic qualifications, but solely on their character record as supplied by their teachers, and upon the impression that they make on the committee who interviews them.

A certain amount of funds are in hand to take care of exceptional cases, where the right boy has no pocket money. In 1934, the English-Speaking Union became interested in the idea, and offered to assist by providing transportation and entertainment. The committee, which is composed of two or three school men, a representative of the American universities, therefore now includes a member of the English-Speaking Union as well. The idea is young, sincere, and growing. Five boys came across the year before last. Eleven came last year. Last autumn, when the first September frosts brought color to the trees, came seventeen.

"Eighteen for tea," Mrs. Lester, quiet, white-haired owner of the Wellington Hotel, Crowthorne, had planned; and what a welcome they found, when they arrived. Up through the shires their bus brought them, and now, here was England! Miles of heathery country encircled them. The air held a challenge. There was still this last week end before school.

Presided Over By a Mother of Sons

"I wished to have everything English," said Mrs. Lester, their hostess, and it was so, especially the tea. After all, there must be some reason why the one particular custom of one country has traveled everywhere where people of Western civilization foregather for a talk, and when that hour is presided over by a mother of sons, who "knows and likes boys," the reason is apt to be apparent at once, even without appreciating the homelike fire, chintz sofas, and odd prints on the walls, with outside plenty of country showing through old windows, just in case you might be tempted betwixt a scone, plum cake, and cricket, to forget the silent call of the gorse beyond.

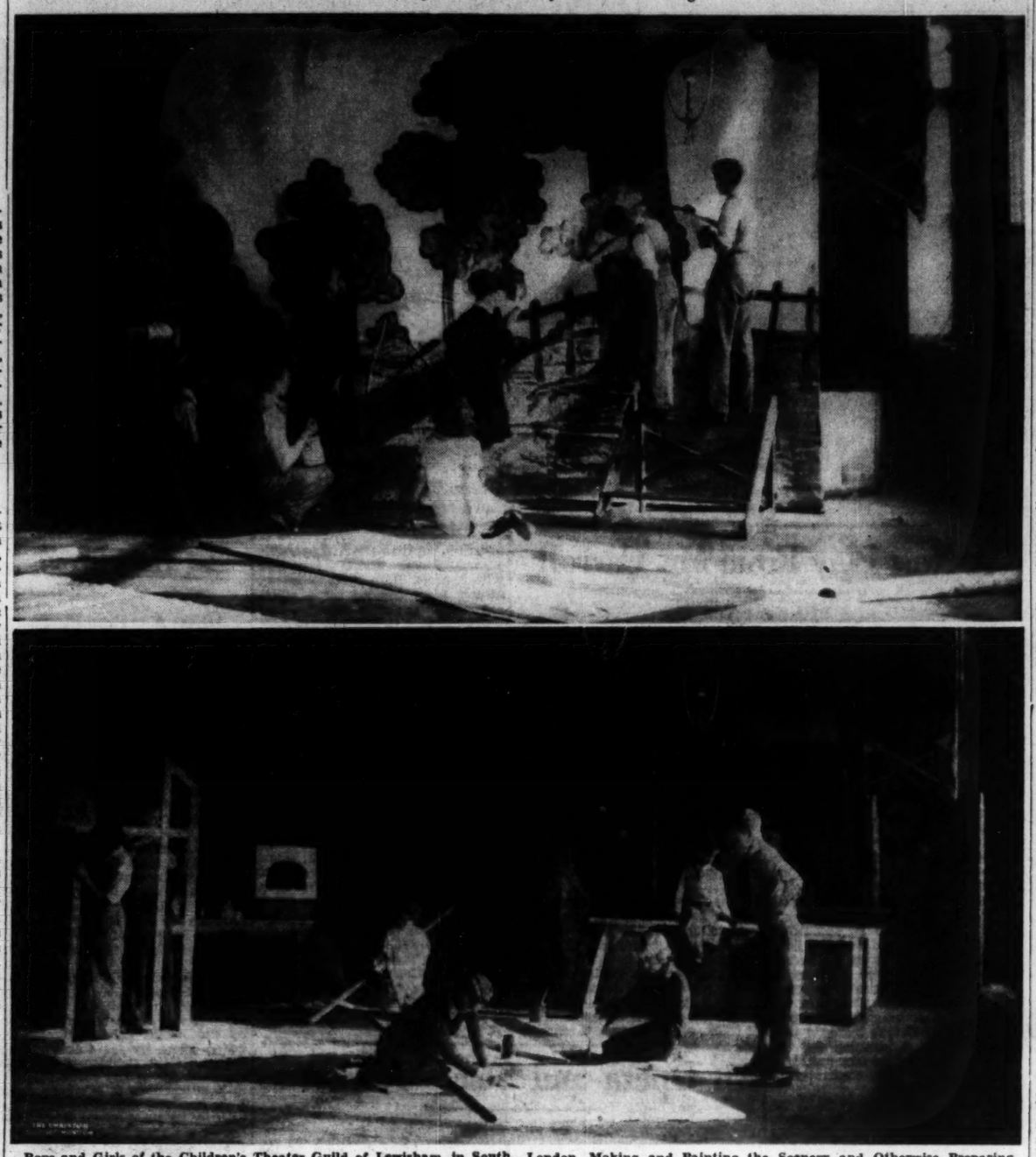
"Before he went out to Africa, Cecil Rhodes lived near here, for a time," Mrs. Lester told them.

Caesar — Cecil Rhodes — builders; but with their faces set in opposite direction. So this was a crossroads, after all. How strange, that today, even on these high Downs of England, where for generations knots of old pines have sucked sound from the wind, old roads are being crossed by new. Certainly, the crossing of seas in order to conquer was an old idea even in Caesar's time. Youth loves new roads. Perhaps, for that very reason, the crossing of seas in order to be friends is a road that youth, pioneering, travels well.

Seventeen Answers

"Impractical," someone might interpose; yet here were seventeen answers to that.

"Cecil Rhodes! That fellow certainly started something," said one of them. Maybe, if Cecil Rhodes could have heard, he would have echoed, with a smile: "That was the idea. . . ."



Boys and Girls of the Children's Theater Guild of Lewisham, in South London, Making and Painting the Scenery and Otherwise Preparing the Setting for One of Their Own Productions.

Children's Theatre Guild Doing Able Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"King Alfred" began it, looking up at me with an innocent smile from his four-foot-odd, and remarking that it was exciting having to get "made up." Girls were used to it, of course, but he wondered whether a fellow—if he wanted—couldn't just as well go before the footlights without being "made all pink."

Lewisham Children's Theatre Guild in South London is offering, so far as England is concerned, something entirely novel in the way of education. I realized this as I talked to King Alfred and let my eyes rove over the crowded dressing-room where a few patient grown-ups struggled to turn, with paint and powder, youthful faces into faces at least faintly reminiscent of Prometheus, or Coriolanus, or Sir Peter Teazle or, more difficult, into a dragon or a bear.

The Children's Theatre Guild plans great things ahead. Founded in the autumn of 1937 by Mr. F. C. Butler, it aims at a good deal more than the running of a mere amateur dramatic society and the giving of entertainments in the local Town Hall, such as the entertainment in which King Alfred participated.

Children, say the members of the Guild—especially those children of the towns, where legitimate outlet is difficult to obtain—stand to suffer irreparable deprivation in later years if their powers of self-expression are sidetracked, as they so often are, by the mechanical devices provided so lavishly for their entertainment.

Inner Resources Encouraged

The child who is thus deprived makes, it is maintained, the man who in adult life finds himself entirely dependent upon external distractions, incapable of discovering the wholesome recreations which are stored—or should by nature be stored—within himself, and who is, on that account, utterly dissatisfied.

To counteract the tendency to rely upon outside entertainment, the new Guild plans to supply the children of its immediate neighborhood with adequate means of self-expression and, in order to do this, it plans to build a theatre of its own. And not an ordinary theatre, either. The Children's Theatre, if not big in physical proportions, will assuredly be big in opportunity, for it is to contain within it not merely stage and auditorium, but workshops, craft rooms, and library, designed to offer between them every opportunity for the development of a full and happy appreciation of art in its every branch.

Work Already Going On

Already plans have begun to take shape. The theater itself is still in the air, so to speak, but the work which one day will be done there is already being done in various libraries and workrooms in the district. King Alfred made this clear while he waited for his turn at the make-up table.

The show in which he was about to appear—a "Pageant of Drama Through the Ages," written by a local schoolmaster — represented from first to last the work of boys and girls who, like himself, had not yet left school. Costumes had been the girls' business, of course—that went without saying. But a girl had designed the backcloth for one of the pageant episodes and it was considered quite as good a backcloth as one designed by a boy. Both girls and boys—fifty of them altogether—had taken part in the painting of the scenery, while rather superior persons from a Technical School had built a sedan chair from which Lady Teazle would alight, and stocks to imprison an unfortunate evil-doer in the same scene.

They Take the Initiative

"They had to look up about the things in books," King Alfred said impressively. "Everyone who makes anything has to look it up in books first. That's how they know the way to do it."

"And the rest of the children are to appear in the show to-night, I suppose," I said. "How many?"

"Three hundred," said Alfred, beginning to move away as he saw his make-up moment approaching. "Seventy-two schools. It's a game!"

He left me, and I made my way round to the front of the house. There was not a seat to be had now, but I found space with my back against the wall at the side of the gallery. I did not suppose that King Alfred would make a sensational appearance behind the footlights, nor did he. But the audience listened enraptured. Mothers and fathers, uncles and aunts. The Children's Theatre Guild is out to do a public service to a circle wider than that composed of the children themselves.

Phyllis M. Lovell

What I Want From the Producer Of Educational Films

Open Letter From a Teacher

Dear Mr. Producer:

First of all, I want films supervised from conception to execution by educators. I want them made with conscious planning, with a definite subject at a definite grade level in mind, just as textbooks are made. It would not require much additional effort to make several editions for various grade levels. These should be made with constant consideration of the place given the subject of the film in the entire subject matter of the course at that grade level. Too often the film is made merely as an exposition of some interesting topic with no consideration of the school situation, then catalogued under whatever subjects it might fall, and often later, I suspect, a set of aims and objectives are set up. Out of my card index catalogue of over 3,000 films about 100 appear to have been set up with their places in the curriculum definitely in mind. And most of these 100 have all been produced by two producers, although dozens, if not hundreds, have entered the field. . . .

I want films definitely set up for one of three purposes: (1) Films to give an overview of a common unit of subject matter—that unit in its entirety, with an aim to introduce or summarize the material of that unit, and with no effort to teach the various topics within that unit. (2) Expository films to teach or explain abstract or otherwise difficult concepts within that unit, confining themselves to one such single concept. Grade placement must be considered in the first two types—a topic broad enough for an overview in, say, biology, might be a single concept in general science. Accordingly, different treatment would be needed. (3) Films to supplement regular units of instruction, to give what might be termed a "field trip" in the classroom. . . .

I want one of the first or overview type for every unit, not for just a few isolated topics. If your selection of units is satisfactory, I am willing to build my course about them. Incidentally, why couldn't a wide selection of unit summaries covering numerous methods of grouping be effected by re-editing, and so well adapted to the various curriculum techniques?

As to the second or expository type, I want a large number of films offered in such a way that I can select only those topics which I feel can be more adequately grasped by use of such a film. And these films should be only as long as they need be for that topic, regardless of reel length. It is difficult for me to consider and present simultaneously as many topics as are often needed to complete a 400-foot reel (said ironclad length of teaching unit being chosen only because it is the 16mm equivalent of the 35mm 1,000-foot reel).

As to the supplementary films, I don't want attempts to be too specific in parts of the film. I want them so I can use them with little or no intensive class study; perhaps use them in assemblies. They alone of the three types should make an attempt to partially replace the teacher. With them I seek to broaden the confines of the classroom.

As to your commercial films, it is hard to say in this limited space just what I want because the use will vary more widely. But if you consider it worthwhile to have films shown in schools, why not make what schools really want? They will then be much more widely used. If you aim to tell about the industry as a whole as exemplified by your firm from the social science angle, confine yourself to that. If you go into the techniques employed—the science angle—give adequate explanations that will not leave the pupil, and often the teacher, wondering. . . .

Very truly yours,
A Teacher

(These paragraphs are from a letter published in Educational Screen, October, 1938.)

'Back-to-School Night'

"Back-to-school night" is sponsored annually in a junior high school Parent-Teacher Association for the purpose of familiarizing each parent with his child's school schedule. A shortened schedule of classes is put on by the school, and each parent visits his child's classes for a few minutes. Students serve as ushers, guides, hosts, and hostesses. At the end of the evening each parent has a new conception of his child's day at school. A social hour at which parents and teachers have an opportunity to become better acquainted closes the evening.—National Congress Bulletin.

A Place to Display the Tributes They Bring Home From School

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Dear Editor:

With no means of patching it, and new paper a far prospect, an unsightly worn spot on the wall of our front hall troubled us not a little. I found myself disliking this unsightly spot most when David's teacher came to call one day. Out of this housewifely embarrassment came a temporary solution, which has pleased us all.

At fourteen cents a yard, I bought a strip of burlap in a warm brown tone. After fringing both ends, I thumbtacked this, flat and taut, over the worn paper. Here, we tack, or pin up, the brightly crayoned pictures, ornamental cut-outs, and seasonal tributes that the children bring home from school. Many of them are attractive, all are made and given in a spirit of love which made me dislike casting them lightly into a wastebasket after a casual inspection. Until the burlap display, it was hard to keep them around long enough to show the proper appreciation.

The children, pleased, have taken it upon themselves to see that the display is always fresh, timely, and well arranged, and thus a place formerly avoided has been turned by a simple trick into a spot of interest to friends and callers, as well as members of the family.

(Mrs.) B. S. H.

Two Topics Discussed

Idaho

Dear Friends:

I wonder if all mothers, quite a number of years ago, made little "try-cakes" as mine did. In those days, before stoves were equipped with oven thermometers, and the oven was usually either too hot, or not hot enough, my mother always made a little "try-cake" to test the baking heat before putting in the large cake. I remember how eagerly we children waited for the "try-cake" to come from the oven—it was ours to be eaten hot without waiting for icing or other decoration. Although they were always small, a "try-cake" seemed a very special treat, and, remembering this, I have made them for my little folks as they have stood watching me mix up a cake.

Another great joy of baking day has been scraping the pan. My youngsters are great pan scrapers, both after mixing the cake, and after making the icing. Not long ago when a little friend said she had never scraped a pan, our children felt that she had missed a great deal indeed.

* * *

I have read articles, and heard mothers and teachers discuss "attitudes" of children in various homes, and in the schoolroom. When I heard of this or that child having "the right attitude" or vice versa, it always seemed so intangible to me I wondered just what was the measuring-stick in judging "attitude." This summer, however, while on a trip, I had occasion to visit in a number of homes where there were children and young people, and as I observed their actions, I began, unconsciously, using that very word "attitude" in my thoughts. I found myself thinking "What a lovely attitude that girl has toward her mother—so considerate, and appreciative of the little helpful things her mother does!"

Some other friends had just completed a beautiful new home, and took great pride in showing us all through it. The young son had his own room, complete to the smallest detail for his comfort with his radio and desk, and also a completely equipped workshop where he might pursue his hobby of woodworking. I thought, "What a fortunate, happy boy he must be!" But when he came home I was disappointed, for I knew, after a few moments, that his attitude wasn't right—he lacked gratitude.

* * *

And so, I began trying to think what qualities or characteristics it is which give our boys and girls the measure of that intangible "right attitude." Thoughtfulness of others, kindness, appreciation, and gratitude for good received, seemed of first importance. After more pondering of this perplexing problem, I decided that "attitude" is simply the sum total of a child's behavior, and it is our glorious privilege as parents to see that it is "right."

Each week I look forward to the letters in this column and wish to thank all the parents who have helped us.

(Mrs.) H. P. J.

A Saturday Column

Pet Show

A pet show was sponsored recently as part of the program of one Parent-Teacher Association. The outer court of the school grounds was the locale of the show, and children were encouraged to bring all types of pets, the only requirement being that the pet must be clean and healthy. The pets entered in the show varied in size and kind from tiny pollywogs to a Shetland pony.—National Congress Bulletin.

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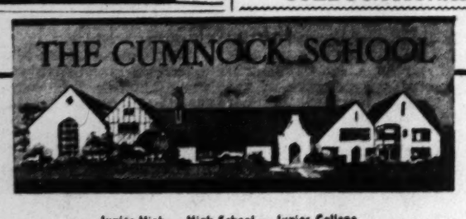

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Musical Changes in Prague

By H. B. Stuckenschmidt

Prague, Czechoslovakia

The music life of Prague has undergone a number of decisive changes because of the political events of the past few months. The most regrettable of these is the closing of the German Theater. Since Sept 26 both houses, the Opera as well as the Theater, have ceased activity, and there is no prospect that they will reopen, so far as we can see. Thereby German culture has lost one of its most important and most definite supports outside the Reich.

The tradition of the Theater, which looked back upon 50 years of fruitful activity in the new building on the Hooverová, goes back into the eighteenth century. At that time this city was the principal scene of Mozart's work. Later Carl Maria von Weber was director at the Opera. Richard Wagner's work became familiar in Prague earlier than in many cities of the Reich; and upon that was based the renown in Europe of the eminent director, Angelo Neumann.

Directors such as Gustav Mahler, Karl Muck, Leo Blech, Alexander von Zemlinsky, Erich Kleiber, and many others have here made their start. And even during more recent years, under the management of Dr. Paul Eger, with directors such as Georg Széll and Karl Rankl, the standard had been held remarkably high.

It is certainly a paradox that, at the very moment when Czechoslovakia has come into closer cultural dependency upon Germany, the German cultural institution in Prague next in importance to the University should have to stop its activity. But it is conceivable that the Government, finding itself face to face with grave economic and employment problems, has no resources remaining for a German Opera.

* * *

All the greater is the activity which—in spite of seriously limited means—the Czech National Theater is developing. It is now based upon a plan of national concentration; even more than heretofore Czech opera stands in the foreground, and only secondary place is given to Mozart, Verdi, Puccini, Tchaikovsky, or Gounod. This self-sufficiency is, at least for a period of transition, very fruitful and instructive. It proves that other countries have not yet adequately known the wealth of viable opera works in Czech music.

A work such as Friedrich Smetana's "Tajemstvi" (The Secret), which has now been produced with brilliant staging and musical presentation, has earned a place of honor alongside the "Bartered Bride." To be sure, the libretto is somewhat weaker; but the music has inspiration and technical mastery. For this opera Smetana chose as the scene of action a Czech village, as contrasting elements two hostile families, à la Montague and Capulet. Two pairs of lovers represent the bridging of this enmity by their love. The way to reach each other is found through a strange clause in the will of an uncle. A treasure, so it reads, is secreted in the castle ruins near the village; one must dig by night in a certain place in order to find it. One of the lovers, digging through a wall, finds the one he loves.

What the librettist, Else Krásnohorská, failed to give the text in dramatic sequence and formal style, is richly compensated by Smetana's music. The folklore element is somewhat less emphasized than in "The Bartered Bride," in which, to be sure, Smetana consciously endeavored to simplify his style. Nevertheless the local color is striking and charming. In spite of numbers complete in themselves and separated from one another, the music shows close thematic coherence. It employs leitmotivs from which follow many clever dramatic characterizations. But most of all Smetana here shows his abilities in polyphonic work; canons, fugues, brilliantly composed ensembles prove the hand of the mature musician. "Tajemstvi" was composed in 1878, 12 years after "The Bartered Bride"; and in many details one notices his larger stage experience.

The presentation had all the splendor which the director, Vaclav Talich, knows how to give to his premières. A zealous student, he has in this score, as in others, been successful to the last detail.

* * *

Antonin Dvořák bestowed upon the Czech stage a glowing light musical drama which, like all his operas, has been too little known outside of Czechoslovakia. Its name is "Selma Sedlak" (The Peasant as Villain), and its libretto by J. O. Veselý is weak in that it presents, so to speak, a mixture of "Nozze di Figaro" and "The Bartered Bride." But the wealth of melody, which Dvořák has poured into this text, the dancing lightness of the arias and ensembles, and the brilliant instrumentation and original rhythm silence all objections. There is a breath of Mozart in this music, and also the vigorous realism of Bohemian musicianship.

Compared with the great masters, Smetana and Dvořák, the effect of Zdenek Fibich is that of an epigonus. But he played an important part in the history of Czech opera, was a man of high aesthetic standards and great artistic idealism. Born in 1850, he was under the dominating influence of Wagner and Smetana. Wagner's example is manifest also in the romantic-mythologic opera "Šarka," which has been revived in the Prague National Theater. The Czech Amazon-figure of Šarka, whose militant animosity to men leads to tragic developments, originates, to be sure, in folk legends, from which Smetana borrowed his "Libuscha" text. But Fibich sees her as sister of the Walküre. The similarity extends to the "Hojo" cries of the warlike women, and only when the score recalls Bohemian folk ways do separate characteristics appear. This is the case particularly in the second act, where Šarka, bound to a tree by the sisters, treacherously obtains release by a passing warrior, in order then to deliver him to the vengeance of the Amazons.

On the whole there is a noticeable contrast between the mellow, romantic, colorful music and the wild, heroic text (by Hedwig Schulz). The production, carefully prepared and directed by Zdeněk Chalabala, was unable to overcome this discrepancy. In the chief roles of the Amazons, Marie Podvalová (Šarka) and Marie Veselá gave unusually fine performances.

The concert life, usually a climax of international musical events at this part of the season, has thus far been limited to several outstanding concerts by the Czech Philharmonic under Talich and Rafael Kubelik, and a few subscription concerts by the Czech Chamber Music Society and by the "Přítomnost" (an association for the furtherance of modern music).

The music played has been Czech almost exclusively, from Georg Benda to Vitězslav Novák. Almost all theatrical and musical affairs have been sold out. As has so often been the case in the history of the Czech nation, so now again it is music from which the people are gaining powers of solace and of national renewal.

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A New Play From Mr. Carroll

By Arthur Pollock

New York

Paul Vincent Carroll's new play, "The White Steed," given its first performance at the Cort Theater here rather than in the land of his birth, is one of his merriest. He has something acid to say in it and the chances are that the saying will make him enemies. "The White Steed" ridicules bigots and routs them hilariously. Those who resented Synge's "Playboy of the Western World" are likely to harbor some rancor against this. Mr. Carroll remains jolly just the same.

"The White Steed" reflects his remembrance of the old Irish legend of Niamh and Ossian, finds its symbols in that legend, for it is in part the story of a girl who refuses to be chained by the littleness of today's world and the little people in it. She wants a freedom little people are afraid to dream of in their small personal, national, religious biekerings. They are too busy hating, devising plans for persecutions. Mr Carroll has said that his play has a meaning for the world today. And we can find in it much commentary on contemporary fanaticism.

For instance, there is in it an old canon, lusty, free of speech, easy-going, rich in faith,, who can as easily as not be looked upon as a symbol of democracy. Disabled, he now has to look on idly, though not silently, while a young priest takes over his work, regulates the lives of his humble people, chooses the least worthy of them to spy upon the others, leads in the little Irish village by the sea a campaign of intolerance and persecution. He even takes the law into his own hands and eventually is arrested.

* * *

Finally the old man rises from his chair, drives the young priest out, restores the townsfolk to their senses, makes it possible for the free-hearted girl to set out with the weak little schoolmaster upon a life of freedom, gives the little fellow courage to accompany her. She remembers the legends of days when men were not little men, takes the now regenerate teacher up behind her figuratively on her white steed as centuries before Niamh took Ossian, and off they go into a world of the sort they want this world to be. There is a luxuriance of meaning in all this, too.

But Mr. Carroll knows the secret of loading a play with meaning without letting it grow didactic. He has given "The White Steed" ebullient humor, agile drama, and a great verbal affluence and beauty. His words sing while they sting.

Barry Fitzgerald, Jessica Tandy, George Coulouris, Thomas P. Dillon, Liam Redmond bring it color and strength in their playing.

* * *

The Group Theater is presenting its second play of the season at the Belasco Theater, Irwin Shaw's "The Gentle People." Franchot Tone and Sylvia Sidney are in it. The play is called a "Brooklyn Fable," and Mr. Irwin has touched it with fancy, telling a story of a simple man, his simple pal and the daughter of one of them, who dreams of a more interesting life than she finds possible on small means. The two men find release from life's monotonies in fishing every evening off Steeplechase Pier at Coney Island.

Even this plain pleasure is ruined by the appearance of a young racketeer who forces them to pay him $5 a week for "protection." If they do not pay he will destroy their little boat. Worse, he is bent on stealing the daughter from her father and from the sober young man who loves her. And when he hears that the father and his pal have saved $190 to buy a better boat, he demands that in addition. Quietly, fearfully, the two gentle fishermen take him out in their boat and drown him.

A promising idea for a play, surely. It happens that Mr. Shaw writes unevenly and the players act his fable in a monotonous manner, making it difficult for one to catch the mood of it, failing to give it the lightness, the animate variety, the pastel quality it needs. They are all good actors, Tone, Miss Sidney, Sam Jaffe, Elia Kazan. Something Harold Clurman could have done in the direction he has not done. It is phlegmatic where it needs a hint of the mercurial.

An Opera and Some Orchestras

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

For the first time this season "Don Giovanni" came forward at the Metropolitan Opera House on the evening of Jan. 5. Likewise Elisabeth Rethberg made her seasonal re-entry, her role being Donna Anna, a part she had not attempted previously in New York. A very large audience followed the performance with close attention, mighty gusts of applause, and continual gales of laughter. That last phenomenon is worth a little meditation. Da Ponte, librettist, and Mozart, composer, labelled their opera "dramma giocoso," and beyond any question it brims over with gayety and humor, now ethereally delicate, now broadly unctuous. But there's more to the matter than that.

"Don Giovanni" may truly enough be a "jocose drama," but, as is so often the case with comedies (compare Shakespeare, Molière, and the very Spaniards on one of whom da Ponte drew), its comedy repeatedly crosses the line into tragedy, and of its eight characters four, including Don Giovanni himself, are distinctly tragic. Of that side of the picture, however, this Metropolitan audience showed little awareness. The sorrowful Elvira, for instance, was the signal for giggles and guffaws whenever she appeared. But it must be admitted that the way in which that noble dame was played and sung was a clear invitation to levity.

* * *

So, in a less obvious manner, was much of the singing of the others. Or else it was an invitation to tears. For people who remembered in this masterpiece of Mozart's vocalists really competent to cope with the exactions of the music were little inclined to join in the prevailing merriment.

Mme. Rethberg found Donna Anna no more congenial a part than she had previously found Donna Elvira. In fact, it put a severer strain on her top voice. Yet an occasional lyric phrase she delivered well. The Don Giovanni of Ezio Pinza was no more a hidalgo than before, and Virgilio Lazzari's Leporello was even more of a burlesque. Irene Jessner as Donna Elvira and Marita Farell as Zerlina at least tried hard, and Richard Crooks sang parts of Don Ottavio's music remarkably well. As for Ettore Panizza, his conducting in the face of great odds, was worthy of the score.

* * *

Carnegie Hall has been the scene of several orchestral concerts, and the playing as a rule has been of a very high order. This was especially the case at the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting, on the evening of Jan. 5 and the afternoon of Jan. 7. On each occasion due attention was given to the monuments of symphonic music. At the earlier concert a Concerto in D minor by Vivaldi (arranged by Siloti) and Brahms' Fourth Symphony were offered; at the later one, Haydn's Symphony No. 102, in B flat (ninth of the London series), and Tchaikovsky's Fourth. Each of these works, it is unanimously conceded, was set forth with surpassing virtuosity.

But Dr. Koussevitzky also had unfamiliar music to regale his audiences with. Paul Hindemith's "Symphonic Dances" were introduced to New York at the first of the concerts and at the second Vladimir Dukelsky's "Dédicaces" for piano and orchestra, with soprano obbligato, had a first local hearing. The Hindemith dances, in spite of their relentless modern polyphony, commanded respect and a large measure of admiration. The Dukelsky "Dédicaces" provided for most of the hearers a less pleasurable experience, though one loud hiss from a box was more than made up for by 2,000 clapping hands.

* * *

On the evening of Jan. 3 the Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy conducting, gave a Carnegie Hall concert, exhibiting its prowess in Wagner's "Meistersinger" Prelude and Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" Symphony, besides taking part in the neglected G minor Piano Concerto of Saint-Saëns, to which Mischa Levitzki brought his eminently facile fingers.

The New York Philharmonic-Symphony, John Barbirolli conducting, had a Schubert program for its patrons on the evening of Jan. 4—the "Five German Dances," the "Tragic" Symphony, and the great Symphony in C. The quasi-novel dances delighted the audience especially. The Schubert symphonies disappeared from the Philharmonic-Symphony program designed for the evening of Jan. 7 and the following afternoon, but Guila Bustabo displayed her maturing abilities as a violinist in the exacting Sibelius Concerto.

Characteristic Exhibitions

By Jan Gordon

London

Recent art exhibitions have been varied in individual character but united in one respect, that of being characteristic. Thus, the Zuloaga exhibition, at the New Burlington Galleries, is most characteristic of the second period of a man who, in his younger days, gave a considerable thrust to the art of the academies. The Epstein exhibition, at Tooth's Gallery, of illustrations to "Les Fleurs du Mal" is characteristic of what an aggressive artist of one kind may do to a sensitive artist of another kind. "From Greco to Goya," at the Spanish Art Gallery, is characteristic of what the most notable firm of dealers in Spanish Art can do for charity (the exhibition is in aid of the British Red Cross Spanish Relief) when it exerts itself.

The memorial exhibition of Alexander Jamieson, R. O. I., is characteristic of an artist who was more admired by his brother artists than by the public. The exhibition of water colors by Sir Rabindranath Tagore, at the Calmann Gallery, is characteristic of the poetic thought in painting once it has been freed from technical obsessions. The exhibition of Plato Chan, a Chinese boy of 8, at the Cooling Gallery, is characteristic of the new order of child virtuosity in art, while the exhibition of summer work by the students of the Royal College of Art, at the Imperial Institute Art Gallery, is characteristic of the catholicity of contemporary teaching and also of the quick talent of the student for picking up the fashionable tone.

* * *

In 1914 Zuloaga was a name to conjure with. His broadly conceived, somber yet richly colored paintings of Spanish peasant and corrida life caught at its most romantic moments dominated the Paris salons. His major gifts were a sense of dramatic intensity of subject, lighting and composition, with a mastery of semi-flattened tones and harmonies in expressive paint. By these means he got a combination of drama and decoration that seemed tremendously Spanish.

But a painter can hardly live by romance alone and Zuloaga has of course been tempted to portraiture. But the amount of romance that a Zuloaga can get into a composition, say, of a picador in panoply on a horse, accompanied by two beshawled girls bearing fruit or waterpots against an Andalusian landscape over which broods an advancing storm is apt to overflow the limitations of an ordinary portrait. Could he, for instance, have painted Cunninghame Graham as a Don Quixote on Rosinante the result might have been a great Zuloaga, but, as it is, the will to romance has gone into the head, which in consequence is overpainted. There is only one of his earlier corrida compositions in the present show. Had he exhibited in London 25 years ago he would have caused a furore, but today the angle has altered and Picasso has contested his position.

* * *

Epstein explains that he has passionately pondered over "Les Fleurs du Mal," "this bible of modern man." Looking at his consequent drawings some people might recall Wilde's lines:

Yet each man kills the thing he loves . . .
The coward does it with a kiss.
The brave man with a sword.

Epstein, brave man, does it with a pencil.

Few, except the fixed opponents of "expression" in art, will deny that out of the inspiration Epstein has conjured up a series of vivid and often unforgettable images. In doing so he has not hesitated to borrow freely from other artists—or, rather, should not one be able to use the word "quote" in such a connection? One such artist he acknowledges, but Blake, Watts, Redon, and even Picasso's "Guernica" contribute something to the total. Nevertheless the insistence that these drawings are illustrations to cited passages brings up the question of how far illustration should be in harmony with the mood and texture of the original? While agreeing with Epstein that the usual sensuous illustrations of this poet miss the real point of the poetry we may still say here also, perhaps: "C'est beau mais ce n'est pas Baudelaire."

"From Greco to Goya" is an unusual collection of Spanish masterpieces as could be expected in London. There are six fine Grecos, three Velasquezes, three Zurbarans and six Goyas, many the property of Mr. Thomas Harris, as well as other unusual paintings and the whole rare proof sets of Goya's etchings, "Los Desastres de la Guerra."

Alexander Jamieson's last landscape, "The Mill, Weston Turville, January, 1936," was one of the outstanding landscapes at the Royal Academy when shown. It is, in its way, also the outstanding picture of the present large memorial collection at the R. I. Galleries. Up to the war Jamieson was a Manetist of the Glasgow School; after the war he progressed toward Constable with side looks at Fred Walker. Though at his best moments he had a fine sense of design and a keen eye for color and nuance the tendency to an elaboration which added realism but detracted from reality weakened much of his production, and a much smaller show would have resulted in a higher general estimate. But there is enough of quality to ensure for him a place among the good minor British artists of the period.

At the Philadelphia Art Club

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

A brisk flow of new blood runs through the Art Club's forty-fifth annual exhibition of oil paintings.

Although open to American painters, generally, the exhibition is devoted primarily to work by artists of this city or vicinity, and has been unusually cordial to the rising generation.

Balance, however, has been preserved by the inclusion of the old guard, who do not only supply an atmosphere of stability, but also offer stimulating opportunity for comparisons.

Take, for example, Edward W. Redfield's "Solebury Farm," characteristic of his large landscapes dealing with Pennsylvania villages. Behind its picturemaking is appreciation for things rural, from old stone buildings to ice-incased trees, from mittens to sleighs.

In B. J. O. Nordfeldt's "Wet Road," on the other hand, there is a different objective, in which splashing of paint takes precedence of textural quality.

* * *

While Redfield has changed his style little through the years, Henry McCarter has never ceased to quest, a fact further elaborated in his eloquent one-man exhibition accompanying that of Lambert Fund purchases at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts.

"Before Sunset Looking East," his contribution to the Art Club annual, is a brilliant color version of a group of Pennsylvania German farm buildings. His daring use of red in light and in shadow dominates the composition and controls the pattern. Forms are molded by play of light, and by peculiarly poignant use of lavender-purple shadows.

The awarding of honors in an Art Club annual has become a matter of elimination, due to the long list of former recipients. This year the medal and cash award of $100 go to Benton Spruance for his story-telling picture, "Plans for the Future."

While the geometry of McCarter's conception is inherent in the color play of light and shade, that of the medal winner leans heavily upon exaggeration of shapes. The canvas poses two architects on the bias, with emphasis on the angles of hunched shoulders, and on the diagonal lurige of table and T square. Colors are held to warm earth tones in browns, buff, rust-red and off-white.

Honorable mention was conferred on Earl Horter's horizontalized landscape of long arched bridge, city above, and valley below, titled "Mouth of Wissahickon Creek," faintly redolent of Cubistic background.

* * *

Of the realistic canvases few are more impressive than "The Bend" by Giovanni Martino and "The Blocks, Manayunk" by his brother, Antonio. Both studies deal with geometrically stark buildings of manufacturing city outskirts, where snow serves to accentuate grime.

It is interesting to contrast this point of view with that developed by Francis Speight in "Sunlight and Clouds." The Martinos and Speight paint the same locales, but with a difference. Speight finds a wistfully sensitive color play in the sunshine that, to his colleagues, is geometrically impersonal. "Sunlight and Clouds" draws the eyes up and down hill from sunlight-accented foreground picket fences to hill-top houses veering down toward a lower street level.

Of the still-lifes the most impressive are the handsome color organizations by Leon Kelly and the richly pigmented "Flower Decoration" by Florence Standish Whiting. Mrs. Whiting juxtaposes her colors directly, while Kelly uses black outlines in patternization.

Most sensitive of the characterizations are two portrait studies by Franklin Watkins—the one, in rust-brown, dulled white, and light blue, of a young woman with a tight, perverse mouth at variance with big, wondering brown eyes; the other that of a straggly-haired spinster.

Another noteworthy canvas is "Girl in Costume" by Albert B. Serwazi, which, in technique and composition, differs little from his recent prize success in the annual exhibition of the Da Vinci Alliance.

Progress of Boston Symphony

By L. A. Sloper

A glance back at the first half of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's fifty-eighth season recalls many magnificent performances and a few interesting novelties. There have been so far two guest conductors, Eugene Goossens and Georges Enesco. Richard Burgin conducted one pair of concerts, and Dr. Koussevitzky presided as usual over the others.

The most impressive novelties of a season are not always the most recently composed. Thus Mozart's Divertimento in B flat, for strings and two horns (K. 287) delighted the listeners at the second pair of concerts. Almost every measure of the six movements reflects the composer's inexhaustible melodic inspiration and inventive genius.

In contrast, Aaron Copland's "El Salón México," which immediately followed on the same program, came off badly. The composer has here attempted to reflect the atmosphere of a Mexico City dance hall, employing several Mexican folk songs, Spanish in character, and treating them with his usual orchestral skill. But the work is superficial and unimportant, worthy perhaps of a place on the programs of the Symphony Hall Pop concerts.

* * *

Odd instrumental combinations have appealed of late to some of the Russo-American composers. Nicolai Berezowsky contributed to the third program of the season a Toccata, Variations and Finale for orchestra and string quartet. It is not clear just why the composer used this combination, which is not very practicable; but in any event it enabled him to contribute to the performance, since he is a member of the Coolidge Quartet, which played the part of soloist. The work itself exhibits again its author's liking for astringency and his poverty of melodic invention.

This reviewer unfortunately missed hearing Vladimir Dukelsky's "Dedicaces," for piano and orchestra with soprano obbligato, another unusual combination; and Hindemith's Symphonic dances. Gardner Read's Suite for string orchestra made little impression.

Edward Burlingame Hill's Violin Concerto, from which much had been expected, in view of the success of the composer's Third Symphony, was disappointing. The work was written in 1933 and twice revised, and the composer had the help of Richard Burgin, assistant conductor and concertmaster of the orchestra, in writing a cadenza. The slow movement sings charmingly, and has a nostalgic atmosphere and piquant harmonies, but the opening movement is unviolinistic and choppy, and the Finale, reminiscent of older composers and of the modern dance hall. The efficient soloist was Ruth Posselt.

* * *

Most interesting of the new works heard by this listener was Ernst Křenek's Piano Concerto No. 2. Here the 12-tone technique is adapted to classical forms, just as Berg adapted it in "Wozzeck." The result is a scholarly and integrated work, consistent in style and fascinating in structure. It is unfortunate that the composer's ideas do not match the brilliance of his composition.

Visiting conductor-composers always introduce works of their own devising. Mr. Goossens fulfilled this duty by presenting his "Two Nature Poems," Mr. Enesco by offering his Roumanian Rhapsody No. 2 and his First Symphony.

Dr. Koussevitsky has maintained the standards of the orchestra in respect not only of interesting programs but of brilliance of performance. Besides repertory works by Beethoven, Brahms, Haydn, Sibelius, Handel and Tchaikovsky, he has repeated, from a Pension Fund concert of last spring, Beethoven's Missa Solemnis, with the assistance of the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society and distinguished soloists; resubmitted Loeffler's "Pagan Poem" in memoriam, and revived the "Fantastic" Symphony of Berlioz and the Dvořák "New World."

Notable soloists have been Heifetz in the Beethoven Concerto and Rudolf Serkin in the Brahms D minor. The orchestra continues at the top of its form, which is unsurpassed and in all probability unequalled today.

Stage, Screen, and the Novel

By Harold Hobson

London

The stage and screen have, perhaps, more in common with the art of the short story than with that of the novel. So at least one might suppose after seeing the new French film, "Entrée des Artistes," at the Curzon, and "The Story of an African Farm," Mr. Merton Hodge's adaptation of Olive Schreiner's Victorian best-seller, at the New Theater.

Mr. Hodge is an accomplished dramatist, better at developing a somewhat tenuous theme into a sentimental evening's entertainment, as in his most successful play, "The Wind and the Rain," than at compressing into the two hours' traffic of the stage the wealth of material, of thought, action, and character, which a competent novelist accumulates in the progress of a fairly long work of fiction. In "The Story of an African Farm" Mr. Hodge is cumbered by the abundance at his disposal. Continually he is under the necessity of discarding and compressing; and he ends by throwing overboard the thesis that gave intellectual force to Olive Schreiner's book.

* * *

A short story furnishes no such difficulty. The material may even call for expansion, and so give scope to the imaginative faculties of the adapter. Several fresh scenes, for example, had to be written into Mr. James Hilton's "Goodbye, Mr. Chips"—which is longer than a short story, long enough, indeed, to be a brief novel—before it was ready for the successful stage career that it is enjoying at the Shaftesbury.

Moreover, as "Entrée des Artistes" shows, there are certain aspects of technique in the short story that can be transferred with advantage to the screen. O. Henry repeatedly exploited with astounding success the trick of the "sting in the tail," by which a few short words at the end of a story would throw into new perspective everything that had gone before. Mr. A. E. Coppard, in some of his stories, uses the same device of surprise in a different way. He will tell the half of his tale with the utmost leisure, expending the greatest care in developing his characters, showing them doing and saying things which, though expressive enough of their personalities, have little or no bearing on any discoverable plot. Then, with the shock of a thunder clap, the pace and force of his story will alter. The animal that has been lazily browsing in the sunshine leaps over the hedge and streaks across country.

* * *

The setting of the picture is the Paris Conservatoire. In the great hall dozens of competitors are waiting for the call to show their abilities to the examiners. The heroine of the film, played by Miss Janine Darcey, awkward and clumsy, out with the root of the matter in her, does a scene from "The Taming of the Shrew." It is accompanied by the comments of the examiners. This sort of thing goes on all through the picture, rehearsal after rehearsal being underscored by the often caustic, but always sound, criticisms of one of the professors (Mr. Louis Jouvet). In fact, for three-quarters of its length, "Entrée des Artistes" is a running commentary on the art of acting.

Slowly the story develops. The heroine and the hero (Mr. Claude Dauphin) are in love, and the girl has a jealous rival. Nothing much happens. The film pursues a definitely leisurely course. Its chief merit lies in its picture of activities at the Conservatoire, and its glimpses of the training of an ambitious French actress.

Then, without warning, melodrama begins. One of the girls, during a performance that seems exactly the same as the other innumerable performances which the students of the Conservatoire have been giving all through the film kills herself, and the hero is accused of homicide. The atmosphere of the film changes. There are alarms and discursions. Everybody gets excited, but it all comes right in the end, and France puts to its credit another outstanding picture.

Dublin Sees a Fenian Play

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

The third play of a series dealing with outstanding periods in Irish political history during the last hundred years was the holiday offering at the Abbey. The series began with "The Invincibles," which dealt with the Phoenix Park murders in 1882. It was followed by "Moses' Rock," the theme of which was the Parnell split and its immediate consequences. In these, Frank O'Connor had, as his collaborator, Hugh Hunt, the Abbey producer, who resigned two months ago. With "Time's Pocket," Mr. O'Connor had no assistance, and the play may therefore be described as his first.

The period, 1860-1870, antedates those of the previous plays. The scene is laid in the cottage of a peasant family which has taken up its abode in the city of Cork. Here the foundations of the Fenian movement are laid. The organization is fostered by a former British Army sergeant and it includes several still in that force. Among the latter is Corporal Dargan, a Protestant, who has attracted the daughter of the house, Nance, regarded by her brothers, who are also Fenians, as wild and irresponsible. The former sergeant proves to be a spy and Dargan is arrested and sent to prison for 20 years. To save Nance from disgrace a neighbor, Ned Sullivan, marries her before her child is born. Sullivan becomes a drunkard and years of misery are Nance's lot.

At the end of this time Dargan is released a broken man and he comes to see Nance. He learns for the first time of the existence of his child, and he persuades Nance to go with him. Some months of happiness follow, but gossip does its work and Dargan loses his job. The ending is tragic.

The story of Nance and Dargan is really the main thread, and, with the members of her family and two or three of those prominent in the Fenian movement, the author has more than sufficient material for a drama of power and consequence. Mr. O'Connor, however, is a novelist, and his earlier scenes are clearly chapters of a novel in dramatic form, with the result that the canvas is overloaded and progress is retarded. He introduces unnecessary characters. There is only one dramatic moment in these preliminary scenes, that in which an old man discovers that he has been the unwitting cause of Dargan's arrest. Again, there is a speech about the British Army and the British Empire which, meant to be taken seriously, came very near provoking laughter.

Mr. O'Connor seems to be unable to restrain his own opinions, which break through frequently. In his eagerness to harden things, he sacrifices dramatic values and buries drama under an avalanche of words.

The acting generally was very fine. The honors go to Ria Mooney as Nance and to W. O'Gorman as Dargan. F. J. McCormick also gave a very brilliant portrait of the old man and it was not the actor's fault if the character was a bore. Another excellent bit of characterization was that of Michael J. Dolan as the aristocratic priest.

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Holmenkollen International Ski Contests in March—Chess Problems—Hub Briefs

Norway Launches Program Of New Ski Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway—The superb natural conditions which have made Norway the foremost of skiing nations are soon to be supplemented by some of the finest new man-made courses in the world, under a development program now being sponsored by Norwegian national and local ski organizations.

Over 4,000 years of experience have advanced skiing to a point where it is now the national pastime in Norway, with facilities available everywhere throughout the country. Nevertheless, there is always room for progress, and visitors this year to the mother country of skiing will be able to witness many changes which will make possible the most spectacular competitive skiing ever seen there.

Outstanding among the improvements planned are the rebuilding of the famed Holmenkollen Hill near here, scene of the most important annual event in skiing, and the construction of a new downhill course in the Telemark region at Rjukan for the F. I. S. Meet in 1940 to which the United States will send a strong ski team. Work on these two projects has already commenced, and the new Holmenkollen hill will be partially completed in time for the Holmenkollen International Contests, March 4 to 6, 1939.

Increasing Height

The principal features of the Holmenkollen improvements will be the increasing of the height and steepness of the slide and at the same time the lengthening of the landing hill so that jumps of 70 meters will be possible, as against the general average of 50 meters at present. By the time of the Holmenkollen competition in March, the take-off of the wooden slide will have been moved back 10 meters, and leaps of 60 meters will be possible.

By 1940, the entire make-up of the hill will have been changed, so that this familiar landmark of Nordmarka forest will be hardly recognizable to American summer visitors. The lake near the base of the landing hill will be drained, the hill will be extended and its slope made steeper.

Among the group designing the new Holmenkollen hill is Reidar Andersen, leading skier of Norway and one of the world's greatest ski-jumping stylists. Andersen is now in the United States to compete in meets throughout the country and to invite American college teams to the Sixth International Academic Winter Sports Games, which will be held at Trondheim, Norway, Feb. 19-26.

New Downhill Course

For the site of the new downhill course being built for the F. I. S. meet, a region has been chosen which is both a favorite of summer travelers and also one of the most important in skiing history—the famed Telemark. It was on the slopes of this wild, wooded country of east Norway, where summer tourists never cease to marvel at the lofty mountains, that the Telemark turn, known to all skiers, was originated, and the new downhill course near Rjukaen will take full advantage of the rugged terrain.

According to Norse experts, the run will demand the utmost even from the most competent skiers. There will be scarcely a single opportunity to relax during the entire descent, and the course will surpass even that on Galhopiggen, the highest mountain of Norway. It will be completed in ample time for the 1940 meet, and promises ample thrills to both American skiers and spectators who journey to Norway for the great event.

Garden Transformed Into a Garden

Painted ice surface to beautify the Boston Garden during the showing of the "Ice Follies of 1939."

Horton Smith Is Out Front In Open Golf

OAKLAND, Calif., Jan. 14 (AP)—Lanky Horton Smith, veteran stylist of the links, posted a 68 and two-round total of 136 yesterday to move into the halfway lead for the 72-hole $5,000 Oakland Open tournament.

A smooth and easy game, reminiscent of the days when he was carving his niche among the big names of the sport, flowed from the clubs of the tall Missourian. His second round score was identical with his first—two strokes under par for the Sequoyah course.

Thursday he had a 37-31; yesterday a pair of 34s. Smith's putter was working correctly at the tailend of groove shots down the course.

Nothing Spectacular

Smith, who emerged from obscurity in 1929 to become golf's leading money winner the following year, produced nothing spectacular during his second round, but armed with a new putter, he rolled the pellet into the cup from all distances.

Two strokes behind Smith trailed Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., Thursday's leader; Sam Snead of West Virginia, top money getter of 1938 and of all time for a single season, and young Marvin "Bud" Ward of Olympia, Wash., one of the leading amateurs of the country.

Hogan, with a 66 Thursday, needed a 72 yesterday for his 138. Snead coupled a 71 to his opening 67. Ward, 1938 Walker Cup team member, trimmed his initial effort of 70 to 68.

In the 139 bracket were Clayton Heafner, Greensboro, N. C., Jim Demaret of Houston, Texas, Dick Metz, Chicago; Zell Eaton, Oklahoma City, and Mark Fry, Oakland.

Jug McSpaden 141

Those with 141s were Byron Nelson, Reading, Pa.; E. J. Harrison, Oak Park, Ill.; Leonard Dodson, Springfield, Mo.; Harold McSpaden, Winchester, Mass.; and J. F. French Jr., San Francisco, an amateur.

Charles Congdon, Tacoma, Wash., and Ben Coltrin, San Francisco, finished with 142s, and John Perelli, Tahoe, Calif., Willard Hutchinson, Philadelphia, Stan Leonard, Vancouver, B. C., and Ken Rogers, Montgomery, Ala., posted 143s.

One stroke higher were Art Bell, Monterey Park, Calif.; Ralph Hutchinson, Philadelphia; Ted Luther, Pittsburgh; Harry Bassler, Los Angeles; John Malutic, Gerard, Ohio; Ed Oliver, Wilmington, Del., and Dick Fry, Oakland.

Scores of 153 or lower qualified for the last two rounds with 79 professionals and 15 amateurs getting under the wire. More than 150 started the second round.

And Talking of . . . Cricket

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Test Time

LONDON—American readers, accustomed to the brisk tempo of baseball, may deem it rather whimsical that the cricket authorities of England and Australia should be at variance just now on the question of limiting "test" matches between the players of the two countries to a mere 30 hours per game. The English want to do this, because they consider that standardized conditions would be all to the good of the play. But the Aussies say, No. They are quite in favor of "tests" in England being increased from four days to five, as the authorities here have suggested (provided that the last match of any series may still be played to a finish, if the result of the whole show depends on it), but they take a poor view of England's proposition that "tests" in Australia should be limited to six days' duration. Even though such games in Australia hardly ever last beyond that time.

The English proposal is, that we should have five-day matches, with six hours' play a day, in England, and six-day matches, with five hours' play a day, in Australia, where the climate is hotter. And I imagine that the first half of the suggestion will be adopted anyway, since the proceedings in Anglo-Australian cricket contests here last summer showed that in a four-day test a definite result is liable to look improbable from the very start. One explanation being that batting nowadays seems to have become relatively negative and unadventurous. A remark which takes us right away from Australia to South Africa, where a touring side from England is at present engaged upon a series of "tests"—four-day ones, with the fifth and last to be fought to a finish if the difference in matches won by the two sides at that time be not more than one.

Well, during the very first game of the series, at Johannesburg, it became apparent that if England and South Africa maintained the tempo of that encounter, the fifth match would most likely be preceded by four drawn ones. However, one very striking achievement took place. For Edward Paynter, one of Lancashire's particular heroes, hit up a double "century"—117 runs out of 422 in England's first innings, and 100 out of 291 for four wickets, declared, in the second.

The only men who have previously performed such a feat for England against South Africa are A. C. Russell, of Essex County, and the renowned Yorkshire opening bat, Herbert Sutcliffe. South Africa replied to England's first-inning score with 390, but, when W. R. Hammond, England's captain, declared the visitors' second venture closed, only about three hours were left for play, and the South Africans made no attempt to secure the 324 runs they needed for victory. So it was all really rather tame, judging by what we read of the play in the newspapers here.

British enthusiasm for cricket is, of course, something absolutely invincible. Right now we have in England a heavy winter program of soccer, Rugger and whatnot in full swing. But it is for the purpose of reading the scores from South Africa that many folk are so pronouncedly anxious to acquire an early edition of the evening newspaper.

Drawn by John Allan May

Pitt Would Resign From Conference

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The proffered resignation of the University of Pittsburgh from the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference was the most important new development yesterday as the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate athletics and several of its member groups held their annual meetings.

Pitt's resignation from the basketball Conference was submitted by Athletic Director James Hagan on the grounds that the Panthers have found it too difficult to include the necessary Conference games in their schedule. The Conference voted, however, to table the resignation for consideration and action at a meeting next month and postponed the preparation of its 1939-40 schedule until after that meeting.

Hagan explained that Pitt not only was reducing its schedule, but that games with the eastern members of the conference, Temple and Georgetown, were difficult to arrange at any time.

At the Central Office meeting, the first annual report of Asa S. Bushnell, executive director, was considered and approved and the following were elected members of the executive council: Gustavus T. Kirby of New York, representing the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A.; William H. McCarter of Dartmouth, representing the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association, and William J. Bingham of Harvard, representing the various other groups which hold membership in the Central Office.

The Eastern Intercollegiate Association, the original football body from which the Central Office sprang, voted to change its name to the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Association, in order to clarify its position. The group was organized to simplify the selection of officials for football games.

The E. I. F. A. then elected McCarter as its President for 1939, H. Jamison Swarts of Pennsylvania as Treasurer and Bushnell as Secretary-Commissioner. Named as Directors at large were John F. Coffey, Fordham; John P. Curley, Boston College; R. M. Hawley, West Virginia; Nelson P. Kellogg, Lehigh; Herbert M. Kopf, Manhattan; Thomas J. McCabe, Holy Cross, and Earl R. Yeomans, Temple.

The Eastern Intercollegiate 150-pound Football League, at a separate meeting, voted to apply for membership in the Central Office. If the lightweight league, composed of Yale, Princeton, Rutgers, Cornell, Pennsylvania, Villanova, and Lafayette, is admitted, it will be the fourteenth member.

Veteran Summers Survives Early Rounds of Squash

CLEVELAND, Jan. 14 (AP)—Jack Summers, of Boston, defeated Al Ramsey, of Cleveland, defending champion, in the feature match of the quarterfinals of the National Professional Squash Racquets tournament here yesterday. The scores were 15—12, 11—15, 15—10, 6—15, and 15—4.

Twenty-year-old Jim Garvin, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Leif Nordly, of Long Island, N. Y., and Les Cummings, of New York City, were the other players to advance into the semi-finals where Summers meets Garvin and Cummings plays Nordly.

Garvin defeated Dan Martella, of Wilmington, Del., 11—15, 15—5, 15—14, and 15—12; Nordly downed Vic Kracman, of Cleveland, 17—14, 15—10 and 15—10; and Cummings beat Jack MacAndrews, of Detroit, 15—10, 15—5, and 15—7.

Dodgers Add Farms

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—For the first time in the history of the club the Brooklyn Dodgers will have more than one "farm" club in the minors.

The Dodgers will continue to operate their Elmira franchise in the Eastern League, a Class A circuit, and have added two Class C and two Class D clubs. The Class C clubs are Dayton of the Mid-Atlantic League and Pine Bluff, Ark., of the Cotton States Circuit. Americus, Ga., of the Georgia-Florida league, and Olean, to be a member of the league being formed in northwestern New York, are the Class D properties.

Cricket in Bridgetown

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, Jan. 14 (CP Cable)—Trinidad's cricket eleven held a lead of 104 runs yesterday at the conclusion of the first day's play in their match with British Guiana in the intercolonial series.

British Guiana, batting first, was dismissed for 56 runs and Trinidad replied with 160 before the side was out.

First in Line

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 14 (AP)—Bill De Witt, Vice-President of the St. Louis Browns announced yesterday the club's first 1939 player contract had been signed by Pitcher Bill Cox, who he said "is going to be one of the really fine pitchers in the American League some day."

Queen's Still In

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 14 (CP)—Queen's University stayed in the running for the International Intercollegiate Hockey Championship last night with a 10-1 win over University of Montreal. Montreal's lone counter was made in the second period after a scoreless opening frame.

Busy Linksmen

IOWA CITY (AP)—Golfers of the University of Iowa will play in seven matches between May 1 and May 27 this year. Then on the twenty-ninth and thirtieth comes the Big Ten conference championship at Chicago.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The All-Star Baseball Team

Again the American League leads the National. This time it is in the number of players named to the All-Star team of 1938. The team was selected by the members of the Baseball Writers' Association of America for "The Sporting News." Two hundred and fifty-nine of the members sent in selections, and there were 11 who picked all the players on the team.

Only once before—in 1930—have so many selectors named all of the players on the team. It is interesting to note that in 1934 not one named the entire 10 players, while there were only two in 1931. Last year five sent in the right names. There were four correct in 1933 and 1935, and three in 1936. It is, therefore, quite apparent that even the men who cover the games day in and day out vary greatly in their opinions regarding the abilities of the various players.

Staff Photo
Charlie Gehringer

American League Has Eight

Of the 11 players picked for the team—there being three pitchers—the American League secured eight positions. This is not surprising when you consider the New York Yankee outfit is a member of that organization. This great team took no less than five of the eight positions and two of them were pitchers. And even at that, their great first baseman—Lou Gehrig—failed to make the grade.

That Gehrig should give way to Jimmy Foxx of the Red Sox can furnish no surprise, as the Boston first-sacker was the most valuable player in the American League; but it is certainly surprising to find that Gehrig polled only 12 votes. It was Hank Greenberg of Detroit that gave Foxx the biggest battle. He finished second, 62 votes behind the winner. But let no one say Gehrig is not still a great first baseman.

Their Sixth Selection

Two of the players named this year were picked for the sixth time. They were Charlie Gehringer of the Detroit Tigers and Joe Cronin of the Red Sox. That the former is still the greatest second baseman was certified to by 191 votes, which is quite a bit under his previous votes, and indicates that his superiority is not as marked as it has been in previous years. It was a great comeback for Cronin, who had not previously placed since 1934.

One of the interesting features of this year's voting is to be found in the fact that batting did not enter into the selecting as much as usual. Several of the leading batsmen failed to make the grade. As a result the team batting is only .320. Last year's team, excluding the pitchers, batted for .349. But to offset this the 1938 players were better at batting in runs and extra base hits than their predecessors, and after all that is what counts in winning games.

Three Standouts

The most popular choices were Di Maggio, Medwick, and Ruffing. That Di Maggio's holdout of last spring did not affect his playing was shown when he led all with no less than 241 votes for an outfield position. And he certainly deserved the honor. Medwick was only eight votes behind, while the brilliant Yankee pitcher had 211, and they were the only players to get 200 or more votes.

By making the team Johnny Vander Meer becomes one of the few freshmen ever to get the honor. While his two successive no-hit, no-run games no doubt had much to do with his selection, his record was certainly worthy of a place. He not only tied Lefty Gomez with a winning percentage of .600, but he had the best earned-run average of any of the three pitchers named. It was a great start for the young Cincinnati star.

Sporting Around the Hub

What will such shows as the "Ice Follies" do for variety each year? That question was confidently answered by Oscar Johnson, one of the partners of the current show behind the scenes last night when he said, "We have hardly scratched the surface." He viewed the 14,000 in attendance last night and predicted that more rhythm and variety is already in prospect. The show plays tonight and twice tomorrow and then heads for a Monday night show in Providence.

* * *

Those two grand competitors of tennis and squash, Eleonora Sears and Mrs. George W. Wightman, battled in the state squash final at the Harvard Club yesterday with the former winning, 15—10, 13—15, 18—15, 15—8. It was the fifth state championship for Miss Sears.

* * *

Bruins worked out at the Arena this noontime and continued to enjoy their first respite from games in sometime. They will not play until Toronto comes to town next Tuesday. Tonight Americans are at Canadiens, and Chicago at Toronto; tomorrow night Rangers are at Chicago, Toronto at Detroit, and Canadiens at Americans.

* * *

Northeastern is slightly favored to score its first New England College Conference Basketball League victory of the season tonight when it meets the University of Maine in Johnson Memorial Gym.

* * *

Harvard is satisfied with its new practice place in the Skating Club of Boston's indoor rink on Soldier's Field Road. It is handier to the University than the Arena, and has a larger ice surface. The varsity sextet had an easy workout last night, consisting of skating only. The game with Princeton at the Arena tonight begins at 8:30 o'clock.

* * *

Harvard's varsity swimming team goes after its twenty-eighth straight meet without defeat when it takes the water against Cornell at the Indoor Athletic Building tonight. Lonnie Stowell, brother of Ed, who captained the varsity in 1934 and was intercollegiate backstroke champion, is carrying on the family traditions. In the 50 against Springfield Wednesday, Lonnie did 24.9 seconds, fastest time turned in by any member of the varsity this year.

* * *

M. I. T.'s hockey team has counted only one victory in six starts. Not only is the squad small, but the practice sessions have been few. Not a little of the trouble can be laid at the feet of Goalie George Carnrick, who won all-New England honors last year, but who has not been impressive this season. Thursday night, for example, against New Hampshire, he forgot to clear on a long shot on one instance, and on another he let a Wildcat score on a shot from near center ice.

* * *

In other Triple I League games tonight, Yale faces Dartmouth at Hanover, while twice-defeated Montreal meets Toronto at Toronto. In the New England Intercollegiate League, the only game scheduled brings Middlebury against Colby at Waterville.

* * *

Bob Quinn, prexy of the Bees, was the man who suggested the site for Yankee Stadium to Colonel Ruppert. The land was originally owned by the Astors. The Colonel started his career in the American League by sharing the Polo Grounds with the Giants. But when something went wrong with that agreement, the Yankee owner remembered Bob Quinn's earlier suggestion and bought the space where the famous Stadium now stands.

Incidentally, the story of Bob Quinn's lengthy and varied career in baseball would be far more interesting than fiction, but the boy who sprang up in Columbus will not have it written completely until he has severed his connections with the national pastime.

* * *

Only men long associated with baseball know what the Bees' president and general manager has done for the game, and is still doing, for that matter. Which is the real reason why Bob prefers to have the tale untold while he is still in the public eye.

Despite the fact that Charley Lutz, shifted from forward to guard, scored only eight points against Cornell last Wednesday, Wes Fesler has decided to make the change in his Harvard cage lineup permanent, for the Princeton game tonight at least. The Tigers will have a wide edge over the Crimson in height.

Fencers Move

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The national indoor fencing championships, held in New York for 46 years, will be held in San Francisco in 1939.

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Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

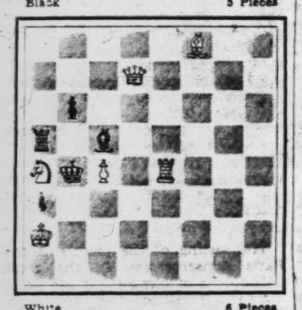
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

January 14, 1939

Problem No. 2105

By Ben. S. Wash

Black 5 Pieces

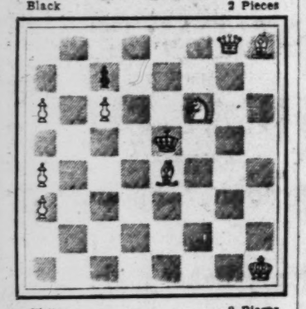


White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two.
(British Chess Magazine, April, 1903)

Problem No. 2106

By Ben S. Wash

Black 2 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(Composed before 1890)

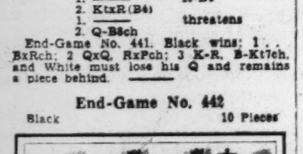
Solutions to Problems

No. 2103. 1. Kt-Kt2 — threatens 2. Kt-K5ch KtxKt; 1. —— RxKt; 2. Kt-B6ch KxP; 1. —— R-B4; 2. Q-Q5ch KtxR(B4); 1. —— threatens 2. Q-B8ch

No. 2104. 1. Kt-K7 — threatens 2. Q-Q8ch; 1. —— BxRch; 2 QxQ, RxPch; 3 K-K, B-Kt7ch, and White must lose his Q and remains a piece behind.

End-Game No. 441

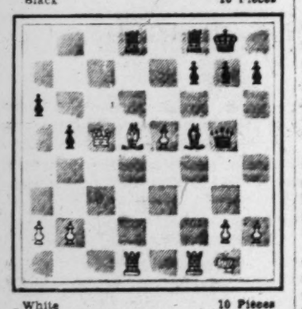
Black 5 Pieces



White 6 Pieces
White to play and win
(Correspondence game, Dr. O. Demuth-Hermagen, 1936-37)

End-Game No. 442

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and win
(Correspondence game, Dr. O. Demuth-Hermagen, 1936-37)

Notes

Harvard has won the annual H-Y-P-D team tournament, held in New York, at the Marshall Chess Club, just before Christmas, for the fourth consecutive year. The team consisted of Kenneth White '39, John J. Fernsler '40, Leonard K. Nash '39, and Clarence W. Hewlett '42. The scores were: Harvard 3½-2½, Yale 7-5, Princeton 5-7 and Dartmouth 3½-2½.

The Dutch tournament, commonly referred to as the A. V. R. O. tournament, the letters being the initials of the Dutch equivalent of the Dutch Broadcasting Company, who were the sponsors, provided another Alekhine-Euwe meeting. Alekhine emerged victorious in a closely contested positional Queen's Gambit. From the third round.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 Q-B5ch	K-Kt
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	23 R-Kt	P-QKt4
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	24 P-R6	PxP(c)
4 PxP	PxP	25 B-K5	K-Kt2
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	26 P-QR4	PxP
6 B-B4	B-B4	27 P-R4	Kt-K2
7 P-K3	P-QR3	28 PxP	KtxP
8 Kt-K5	R-B	29 K-R	R-QB
9 P-KKt4(a)	B-Q2	30 R-KKtch	K-R2
10 B-Kt2	P-K3	31 Q-R3	R-KK1
11 Castles	P-R3	32 P-K4	RxRch
12 B-Kt2	P-KR4(b)	33 KxR	Q-Kt4
13 KtxB	KtxKt	34 PxKt	Q-K8ch
14 PxP	Kt-B3	35 K-Kt2	Q-KKt3ch
15 B-B3	B-Kt5	36 K-B	Q-QKt8ch
16 R-B	K-B	37 K-Kt2	Q-KKt3ch
17 P-QR3	BxKt	38 B-Kt3	KtxP
18 RxB	Kt-K2	39 BxKt	PxP
19 Q-Kt3	RxR	40 QxP	P-KR4
20 PxR	Q-Q2	41 P-R4	Resigns
21 Q-Kt8	Kt-B		

(a) An aggressive gesture that at least gives the game character.

(b) Euwe is disposed to mix things up, but the attack does not develop.

(c) Probably inferior to 24 . . . RxP, whereupon White continues 25 P-QR4, threatening 26 R-Kt8 if PxP.

This game, the seventh in their match, enabled Kashdan to equal Horowitz's score. An exciting King's-side attack proved the turning point.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Kashdan White	Horowitz Black	Kashdan White	Horowitz Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	18 Q-B5	P-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	19 Q-R3	K-R2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	20 P-B5	B-Kt4
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	21 B-KB4	BxB
5 P-K3	B-K2	22 RxB	QxP
6 Kt-B3	Castles	23 Q-R3	K-Kt
7 R-B	P-KR3	24 PxP	PxP
8 B-B4	P-B4	25 QxP	QxPch
9 BPxP	KPxP	26 K-R	RxR
10 B-Q3	P-QKt3	27 QxPch	K-B
11 Castles	B-Kt2	28 Q-Q6ch	K-Kt
12 Kt-K5	KtxKt	29 RxR	Q-K8ch
13 PxKt	Kt-K5	30 B-B	B-K
14 Q-R5(a)	KtxKt	31 Q-Kt6ch	K-R
15 PxKt	B-Kt4	32 Q-R6ch	K-Kt
16 B-Kt3	Q-K	33 R-Kt4ch	Resigns
17 P-KB4	B-K3		

(a) This turns out so strongly that Black's previous play must be questioned.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Maine 45, Conn. State 29.
Temple 38, Marquette 36.
C. C. N. Y. 36, St. Joseph's (Phila.) 35.
Baltimore 46, New York U. 35.
Rutgers 51, Williams 32.
Fordham 58, Colgate 44.
Florida 26, Georgia 13.
Carnegie Tech 37, Georgetown 34.
Mississippi 46, Millsaps 34.
St. Louis 43, Auburn 33.
Creighton 41, Washington (St. Louis) 32.
Oklahoma Aggies 25, Drake 25.
Texas 41, Arkansas 27.
Stanford 42, Southern California 39.
Oregon 31, Oregon State 26.
California 54, U. C. L. A. 29.
Washington 34, Montana 28.
Maryland 37, Duke 34.
Mass Tech 46, Lowell Textile 30.
William and Mary 46, Virginia Tech 33.
Alabama 39, Tennessee 37 (overtime).
Auburn 41, Sewanee 31.
Davidson 40, Furman 31.
North Carolina 25, V. M. I. 28.
Wesleyan 44, Haverford 15.
Springfield 37, New Hampshire 27.

Eastern Hockey League

Atlantic City 3, Hershey 0.

College Swimming

Amherst 42, Bowdoin 33.

England vs. Wales Jan. 21

TWICKENHAM, England (CP Cable)—Thirteen players make their international debut when England and Wales meet here Jan. 21 in the first match of the Quadrangular Rugby Tournament. Eight of the new men will be included among England's representatives.

Drastic revision of England's team was expected in view of last season's showing when only one match was won. Wales finished as runner-up to the Champion Scottish Fifteen.

English selectors were impressed with the North of England's claims to representation and no fewer than three of the four three-quarters are from this area. J. Heaton, Waterloo center, is the only one of the trio to have been "capped" previously and he has not played in an international contest since 1935. With the exception of H. D. Preakes, Oxford University's South African fullback and Heaton, the entire team behind the scrum is new to national ranking.

The Welsh changes are scattered throughout the team but Vivian Jenkins, London Welsh veteran, retains his place at fullback. Wilfrid Wooller, tricky Cardiff center, will have new partners on the three-quarter line and the Swansea pair Haydn Tanner and W. T. H. Davies are a formidable pair of halves.

Columbia Swimmers Win

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—Columbia's swimming team submerged Pennsylvania 46-29 last night to inaugurate the Eastern Intercollegiate League competition as the two team captains, Justin Callahan of Columbia and Paul Williams of Pennsylvania, starred as individual high scorers.

Winning five of the nine events, including the medley and the free-style relay events, the Lion mermen clinched the meet at the end of the eighth event, the 440-yard freestyle in which Maurice Poitras and Stephen Stavers of Columbia finished first and second respectively.

M. C. C. Scores 191

EAST LONDON, South Africa, Jan. 14 (CP)—Border Cricket Club opposed the touring Marylebone players yesterday in the 11th match of the tour. At the end of the first day's play M. C. C. had made 191 runs for five wickets after dismissing the home team for 211.

Douglas Wright, Kent spin bowler, dismissed four border men for 32 runs, three wickets falling from successive deliveries. N. W. Yardley, Yorkshire amateur, was top scorer with 76 not out.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Don Budge, in weakened condition, beaten for fourth time in Australia, losing to Jack Bromwich, 6—8, 6—1, 6—3.

Three Years Ago

Lefty Grove signed at salary increase, reported $22,500, by Boston Red Sox.

Five Years Ago

Red Grange starred with 67-yard touchdown run as Chicago Bears, pro football champions, defeated Los Angeles All Stars.

Ice-Boat Thrill For Nominal Fee

By the Associated Press

Averill, N. Y., Jan. 14.

Talking about economical winter sports consider what Harry Green did with—

A propeller from an airplane, a motor from an automobile, a body from a boat and some runners. He built an ice boat, capable of doing 50-miles an hour, all at a cost of 10 weeks' labor and $40.

It gives him the joys of automobiling, the thrill of flying, and the added zest of a skim over blue waters in a cruiser.

Michigan-Ontario League

SARNIA, Ont. (CP)—Bringing organized international amateur baseball to Southern Michigan and Ontario for the first time in many years, the Michigan-Ontario League has been formed here with six certain entries. Three other clubs have been mentioned as possible starters.

The Canadian entries, all from the Ontario Baseball Association, are Strathroy, London and Sarnia. The three Michigan points are Capac, Marine City and St. Clair. Mentioned for inclusion were Port Huron, Mich., and Stratford and Petrolia, Ont.

Strathroy and London played in the intercounty Senior Series of the O. B. A. last season. Sarnia had a high-ranked intermediate "A" team. All three participated in exhibitions with clubs of the new league.

Groundwork for the new organization has been laid through exhibition contests in other years and the desire of the Ontario teams to get a greater variety of competition. The last Michigan-Ontario league, which failed financially, was of professional Class "D" caliber, but produced so great a player as Charlie Gehringer of Detroit Tigers.

Fred Lanline of Port Huron was elected President and Governors of the new league are Wayne Richards of Sarnia, James Masters of Port Huron, William Roach of Marine City and Ernie Slatter of London.

The schedule will be drawn up early in February. Each club must declare its player limit of 18 men by July 1. The opening date was set tentatively for May 24.

Soccer Player Sails

SAINT JOHN, N. B., Jan. 14 (CP)—Returning to England in the hope of following in his father's footsteps to soccer fame, 20-year-old Bob Boyd, of Wayne, Alta., sailed from here yesterday aboard the Liner Duchess of Atholl.

The young footballer, who in his 10 years in Canada kicked his way to fame in the West, will try out with the First Division Huddersfield team of the English Soccer League.

His father, James Boyd, made the family name famous in Old Country Soccer by starring with Airdrie and Kilmarnock in the Scottish League. Four of Bob's brothers are top flight players in Western Canada soccer.

Young Boyd got his early training on Scottish school teams and climbed to his Canadian peak last season when he became known as the "Western Greyhound" on the MacIntyre Soccer Club of Schumacher, Ont.

Pro Coach Re-Engaged

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—President Dan Topping of the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Professional Football League today re-engaged Potsy Clark to coach the team in 1939. It will be Clark's third season with the Dodgers and his ninth in the league.

Clark piloted the Detroit Lions to the league championship in 1935.

The Home Forum

Jamesy and The Poster

OLD Mrs. Foley likes to get her news "by word of mouth," rather than by extracting it most laboriously from the pages of any newspaper that may fall into her hands, before, much crumpled, it falls out of them again bit by bit. Fortunately for her, an Irish countryside never lacks people who ask nothing better than to pass on, verbally, any item of news that may come their way. Sometimes she thinks that, on the whole, she did better before her grandson Jamesy could read the posters outside the little shop near the school house. As far as possible, he gives her an exact account of the headlines printed on those posters; but, having repeated them, he usually leaves it to her to make what she likes out of the terse statements.

Because three Irish daily papers are stocked in the little shop, three posters are displayed on the road outside. The first thing done by the owner of the shop, when the three bundles are dropped at his door by a passing van, is to get the posters out from among the newspapers and settle them in their three wooden frames. These frames are supposed to lean nonchalantly against the outside wall of the shop; but, if the wind be gustier than usual, and from a certain point, they fall flat on their faces and lie, hiding their headlines in the dust or in the mud, according to the weather and the time of the year. On a really stormy day, the proprietor carries them into the shelter of the shop, where he props them against the counter and ignores the complaints of his customers who like to get as near to the weighing machine on the counter as they possibly can, and do not wish to be balked by placards.

* * *

ON HIS WAY to school, Jamesy takes no notice of the posters, though already they have been fixed in their frames and placed in position. One of his reasons for ignoring them in the morning is that the contents are quite capable of mixing themselves up with the lessons he prepared the evening before. Another reason is that, barring a gale, the posters will still be there when he goes home, and he can then stop and study them at his leisure. Even if they are lying face downwards, he can raise them and memorize at least one of the curt headlines, so as to repeat it to his grandmother, who treats these pronouncements with respect, though sometimes she finds them hard to understand. Amazing as the headlines may be, they have, after all, been "wrote out on paper"; and, for that reason, they cannot be dismissed lightly. Some of them, of course, are quite easy to understand. Such messages as "BREAD TO COST MORE" and "INCREASE IN PRICE OF FLOUR" cause her to show such indignation that Jamesy often wishes he didn't find them so easy to remember. On the other hand, headlines like "RAIL CUT IN CEDED REGION" conveys just as little to the mind of Mrs. Foley as it does to the mind of her grandson who, for some reason, found that he could remember this mysterious message from the outside world, when two others were quite forgotten. This probably was because Mr. Hogan, the proprietor of the shop, read the contents of the poster aloud when he raised it from its prostrate position. When Jamesy repeated the words at home, his grandmother concluded—just as he himself had done—that, by a "ceded region," the headline referred to a countryside in which the sowing of the seed was already a thing of the past.

Though why anyone should want to cut a rail in such a go-ahead district was more than she could understand; and there were other headlines equally misleading, as far as she was concerned.

* * *

THE POSTER THAT interested Jamesy more than any of the others took its place in the middle frame a few weeks ago, and its declaration was so arresting that, not only was he late for school that morning, but he couldn't settle down when he got there. Every time the name of Italy was mentioned in the geography lesson, and that was fairly often, Jamesy seemed to see the headline again instead of the blackboard and his answers grew more and more vague. When, during the spelling lesson, his neighbor got the word "mouse" and couldn't spell it, Jamesy missed it, too, though he knew it well, and in his heart he knew that the poster was to blame. Yet, when lessons were ended, he hurried back to the little shop and stared at the headline in the middle of the three. There it was, just as he had read it earlier in the day, against his will: "MICKEY MOUSE TO GO TO ITALY."

Through the window of the shop, Jamesy could see that Mr. Hogan was busy going over accounts with the baker's man; and one of the few really rigid rules laid down by Mrs. Foley was that her grandson must never interrupt people who were talking to one another. It had taken Jamesy a long time to learn that rule and he had never liked it. But once, when he broke it by going into the shop when the proprietor was talking to a customer, and there craving an explanation of one of the headlines, he had been shown plainly that Mr. Hogan believed in that rule, too. So, anxious though he was for a little more information on this subject, Jamesy turned away and walked slowly toward home.

He wasn't well inside the door when, in tones of extreme gloom, he hurled the headlines at his grandmother. He gave it as he had read it and offered no comment; with the strap of his school bag dragged half way over his tousled head, he told her the news. "Mickey Mouse," he said solemnly, "is to go t'Italy." It may have been relief that, in spite of his look and tone of gloom, the news wasn't any worse; or it may have been that Mrs. Foley looked on it as a joke, but, at any rate, she laughed loudly and met a reproachful look from the bringer of the news.

Thanks to Jamesy's detailed accounts of the few films, seen by him in the little cinema in Cloney village, she knew who Mickey Mouse really was, but had never seen him for herself. So, having gathered from her grandson that everything done by this film star was amusing, and presuming that this particular headline was simply an advertisement, old Mrs. Foley laughed: "What'll he be up to next, I dunno!" Then, cheerfully, she went on with her baking. Her faith in the printed word did not include advertisements; of them she said instead: "Paper will never refuse ink." But Jamesy knew it wasn't an advertisement; he knew it was a real newspaper poster, and his heart failed him. Suppose Mickey Mouse really went to Italy, wouldn't it be a terrible thing? he was thinking; for to Jamesy and his friends there was just one Mickey Mouse, and that was the one who came to Cloney, now and then. Mrs. Foley tried to talk about something else, but he wasn't listening. "'Tis only a chance if them Eyetalians ever let him come back," he said miserably, "once they get him there."

* * *

HE WAS STILL brooding when a friend came in and, having greeted the mistress of the house briefly, the newcomer went straight to the point. "Me mother is back from the town," he said excitedly, "an' she says Mickey Mouse is to be there next week, no less nor; an' she says, if your Grannie will let you go on the Sathurda', I can go along wid you." And from the expression on old Mrs. Foley's face, both boys knew that things were going to be all right. Quite forgetting his deep anxiety, Jamesy spoke firmly: "Didn't I know well there must be some demur in the story?" he said. "What would take Mickey Mouse out there when he could come to Cloney?"

The two boys went out and, before the door closed, old Mrs. Foley heard the beginning of an animated conversation between them. "Will you ever forget the time he was—?" Jamesy said, and they both laughed. Everything was all right; they would see Mickey again.

D. M. LARGE

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BY COURTESY OF THE ARTIST TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOW TIDE, MOUSEHOLE: *A Lino-cut by Felix H. Eames*

Life in Tehuantepec

HERE in Tehuantepec, life is still integrated and simple. Despite the jostling of races, despite conquest and counter-conquest and international intrigue for this narrow isthmus between oceans, and the building of Lord Cowdray's famous railroad, life has not grown complicated with specialization. This is still a semi-rural town of houses among orchards and back-door handicrafts. Here come the sellers of fish from Laguna Grande; here women carve gourds into beautiful colored patterns; they weave and embroider bright textiles on hand-looms; they make painted earthen jars for charcoal fires; and interlace straw mats on which to sleep. . .

How much of rural Mexico is like this! I thought of the many towns, tucked away in remote mountain ranges, I had visited: San Francisco Asompa, with its glistening black pottery, classic in form; Silicoayapan, of the saddle-makers; Cuiquepan, where they make violins and bass viols out of precious woods with only a machete for tool and river sand to dress them down; Paracho of the fiesta masks and the carved chocolate *molinillos*; Teotitlan del Valle of the sarape weavers; Patzcuaro, of the silver jewelry; Olinalá of the fragrant lacquered chests—each place had its specialty.

We Americans divide life into compartments: work, play, religion, home. But in Tehuantepec, religion, play, work, and home-life are closely interwoven, part of an integrated design.—From "Glass Houses," by CARLETON BEALS. (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Vigil

ONLY a slice of the moon and the bark
Of a fox in the dark
Splinters the night—
And higher, the light
Of the stars. The town is asleep;
Orion, the Hunter, and Leo, the Lion, keep
Vigil with me.
All of the stars that remain
Bubble like silver rain
In the bowl of a long-stemmed tree.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

"WHY 'Mousehole'?" is the first question asked, when visiting the Cornish village of that name. And perhaps the fact that no one really knows—that the various suggestions seem unsatisfactory—adds further charm to the odd little place. Its cottages are jumbled together like pebbles on the shore after a tide has swept over them; and its steep narrow streets are little more than lanes, singing an eternal song—or so one believes until the tune is traced to the watercourses on either side, half hidden by rough cobbles and wide slabs of stone.

The ridges of the roofs are adorned with lusty gulls, when the fishing-boats are at sea, crying their hearts out with hunger as they anxiously await their return. Then, as soon as the unmistakable smell of pilchard comes in with the black-hulled fleet, they rise over the little town and descend like snow upon the harbor. Color there is in plenty as a background for the black and white, rich blues and purples in the water, and a vivid, glorious green that is painted afresh on the quay wall with every changing tide.

The House of a Fifteenth-Century Cloth Merchant

THE great and noble trade of cloth-making has left many traces upon the life of England, architectural, literary, and social. It has filled our countryside with magnificent Perpendicular churches and gracious, oak-beamed houses. It has filled our popular literature with old wives' tales of the worthies of England, in which the clothiers Thomas of Reading and Jack of Newbury rub elbows with Friar Bacon and Robin Hood. It has filled our shires with gentlemen; for, as Defoe observed, in the early eighteenth century "many of the great families who now pass for gentry in the western counties have been originally raised from and built up by this truly noble manufacture." It has filled our census list with surnames—Weaver, Webber, Webb, Sherman, Fuller, Walker, Dyer—and given to every unmarried woman the designation of a spinster. And from the time the cloth trade ousted that of wool as the chief export trade of England, down to the time when it in its turn was ousted by iron and cotton, it was the foundation of England's commercial greatness. . . .

Throughout the fifteenth century Coggeshall was an important centre, second only to the great towns of Norwich, Colchester, and Sudbury, and to this day its two inns are called the "Woolpack" and the "Fleece." We must build up the portrait of Thomas Paycocke and his compeers from scattered traces; but happily such traces are common enough in many and many an English village, and in Coggeshall itself they lie ready at hand. Out of three things he can be brought to life again—to wit, his house in the village street, his family brasses in the aisle of the village church, and his will, which is preserved in Somerset House. . . .

Paycocke's house is full of relics of the cloth industry. The merchant mark of the Paycockes, an ermine tail, looking like a two-stemmed clover leaf, is to be found on the carved beams of the chimney, on the breast-summers of the fireplaces, and set in the midst of a strip of carving along the front of the house. Thomas marked his bales of cloth thus, and what other armorial bearings did he need? The whole house is essentially middle class—the house of a man who was *nouveau riche* in an age when to be *nouveau riche* was not as yet to be vulgar. His prosperity has blossomed out into exquisitely ornate decorations. A band of carving runs along the front of the house, and from the curved stem of it branch out a hundred charming devices—leaves, tendrils, strange flowers, human heads, Tudor roses, a crowned king and queen lying hand in hand, a baby diving with a kick of fat legs into the bowl of an arum lily, and in the midst the merchant's mark upon a shield and the initials of the master of the house. In the hall is a beautiful ceiling of carved oak-work, exceedingly elaborate and bearing at intervals the merchant's mark again. Upstairs in the big bed-chamber is a ceiling of beams worked in bold roll mouldings; and there is an exquisite little parlour, lined with linen-fold panels with a breastsummer carved with strange animals. . . . The very architecture is characteristic, *nouveau riche* again, like those who paid for it, the elaborate ornament and sumptuous detail of the Perpendicular taking the place of the simple majesty of the Early English style. It is just the sort of architecture that a merchant with a fortune would pay for. The middle class liked some show for its money; but again it was the ostentation without the vulgarity of wealth. Looking upon his beautiful house, or worshipping beside his family tombs, with the merchant's mark on the brasses, in St. Katherine's aisle, Thomas Paycocke must often have blessed the noble industry which supported him.—From "Medieval People," by EILEEN POWER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

"The secret place"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO MANY people, the concept of God as a loving Father, caring for and protecting His children, seems at variance with human experience. They observe the wrongs that are going on around them, the sorrow, suffering, fear, and distress. They read of hurricane and flood, devastating fire, and disastrous earthquake. They read of "wars and rumours of wars," of hate, bitterness, strife, and confusion. How, they ask, can there be a God who is loving, merciful, good, and all-powerful, when these things are permitted to happen? Their thought is filled with questioning, indecision, and doubt. Consequently, many, drifting into a fatalistic attitude, feel that the matter is beyond their comprehension and are unwillingly resigned to the apparent vicissitudes of human existence.

Fortunately there is a satisfactory answer to these questions, and it is revealed through Christian Science, as given to humanity by its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy. Christian Science is not a new doctrine or invention of its Discoverer. It is the law of God, the revelation of Truth, as taught and demonstrated by Christ Jesus, and practiced by his disciples and the early Christians. It is the re-establishment of the Master's teaching, and, as of yore, it is adequate to meet all human needs, healing sickness and sin, and protecting from danger and difficulty.

Habakkuk declares of God (1:13), "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity." God, being infinite good, cannot possibly know anything unlike good. Therefore, He does not know evil. Since God, Spirit, made all and called it good, that which He did not make and does not know, has no real existence. On this basis of the allness of God, the completeness and perfection of His creation, Jesus performed his healing works, fed the multitudes, walked on the water, and quieted boisterous wind and raging sea. Mrs. Eddy writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 389), "All these deeds manifested Jesus' control over the belief that matter is substance, that it can be the arbiter of life or the constructor of any form of existence." On the same basis Christian Science accomplishes its healing and protecting work. It teaches that God, infinite divine Principle, is All-in-all, and that there is no power, presence, activity, or law apart from God, good. From this standpoint of absolute truth, evil is without reality, authority, or power.

But, it may be asked, what of evil's apparent presence, its manifestations which seem so appalling and terrifying to human sense? The answer is that mortals have been taught to believe in evil as real and powerful, as capable of multiplying in intensity and activity. In other words, we fear the evil which we mentally entertain as true. As an example of this, one who is now a student of Christian Science remembers an experience he had when he was a little boy. After the evening meal, toward dusk on a winter's day, he was sitting at the table with his elder brothers and sisters, who began telling ghost stories. He listened with rapt and fearful attention, and, suddenly, to his excited imagination, some garments hanging nearby assumed ghostly shape and appeared to move, and he screamed in fright. Lamps were lighted, and the vision faded. Had the child seen a ghost? Assuredly not! But his fear and belief in their reality had made his thought susceptible to the illusion. Even so, may our fear and belief in the reality of evil be manifested in discord. The distressing manifestations of evil, destructive storms, earthquakes, floods, and the like, are but manifestations of so-called mortal mind.

When, through the study and demonstration of Christian Science, we understand God to be infinite divine Love, we begin to lose our sense of fear, and evil becomes less real to us. God's perfect universe, including man, is ever under the control of divine Principle. We dwell in security and peace, undisturbed and unharmed by the seeming onslaughts of evil, in proportion as we become conscious of the omnipotence and omnipresence of divine Love, and realize that man, as the child of God, is ever one with the Father, ever secure in His keeping. This divine state of consciousness was glimpsed by the Psalmist when he declared (Psalms 91:1), "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty." This "place" is "secret" because to the material senses spiritual consciousness is unknown and unknowable. True consciousness is indeed a safe dwelling place, wherein we are secure from discord and danger.

When men turn to God; when they are truly willing to forsake their beliefs of material pleasure and pain, of power and pride in matter, and in humility seek to understand God, and to demonstrate their understanding in purer and nobler lives, letting "unselfishness, goodness, mercy, justice, health, holiness, love—the kingdom of heaven—reign within" (Science and Health, p. 248), there will be more harmony and less discord manifested in human experience. War, strife, disaster, and all untoward conditions will lessen, and finally disappear. As we do our part, by maintaining our conscious oneness with God, we not only find our own protection and security, but bless mankind by helping to heal the world of its fears and discords.

No matter what the seeming discord, then, it is the privilege of all who are obedient to dwell in "the secret place," the consciousness of divine Love's presence, safe "under the shadow of the Almighty."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech)

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"LIFE"
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

"Ve skrýši Nejvyššího"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

MNOHÝM lidem zdá se býti pojem o Bohu jako o milujícím Otci, který pečuje o Své dítky a ochraňuje je, v rozporu s lidskou zkušeností. Pozorují křivdy, které se kolem nich páší, žal, utrpení, strach a bídu. Čtou o orkánu a zátopě, pustošícím ohni a zhoubném zemětřesení. Čtou o "bojích a pověstech o bojích", o nenávisti, hořkosti, zápase a zmatku. Jak je možno, táží se, aby byl Bůh, který jest milující, milosrdný, dobrý a všemocný, když se mohou díti tyto věci? Jejich myšlenky jsou plny pochybování, nerozhodnosti a nejistoty. Proto mnozí, puzeni do fatalistického nazírání, cítí, že tato otázka převyšuje jejich chápání a mimovolně se podrobují zdánlivým proměnám lidské existence.

Na štěstí existuje uspokojující odpověď na tyto otázky a jest zjevena Křesťanskou Vědou, která byla dána lidstvu její objevitelkou a zakladatelkou Mary Baker Eddy. Křesťanská Věda není novou naukou nebo vynálezem své objevitelky. Jest to zákon Boží, zjevení Pravdy, jak byla učena a prokazována Kristem Ježíšem a vykonávána jeho učedlníky a prvními křesťany. Jest to obnovení Mistrova učení a jako za dávna jest toto učení postačitelné, aby naplnilo veškeré lidské potřeby, uzdravujíc nemoc a hřích a ochraňujíc před nebezpečím a nesnázemi.

Abakuk prohlašuje o Bohu (1:13), "Čistéť jsou tvé oči, tak že na zlé věci hleděti a na bezpráví se dívati nemůžeš." Ježto Bůh jest nekonečné dobro, není možné, aby věděl o čemkoli nepodobném dobru. Proto nezná zla. Ježto Bůh, Duch, učinil vše a nazval to dobrým, to, co On neučinil a nezná, nemá skutečné existence. Na této základně veškerosti Boží, úplnosti a dokonalosti Jeho tvorby, vykonával Ježíš své uzdravující dílo, sytil zástupy, a kráčel po vlnách a tišil prudký vichr i bouřlivé moře. Mrs. Eddy píše v knize "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 369): "Všechny tyto skutky projevovaly Ježíšovu nadvládu nad věřením, že hmota jest podstata, že může býti rozhodčím života nebo strůjcem jakéhokoliv útvaru existence." Na téže základně provádí Křesťanská Věda svá uzdravování a ochrannou práci. Učí, že Bůh, nekonečný Princip jest Vše-ve-všem a že není moci, přítomnosti, činnosti nebo zákona odděleného od Boha, dobra. S tohoto stanoviska absolutní pravdy jest zlo bez skutečnosti, autority nebo moci.

Můžeme se však otázat: a co je s viditelnou přítomností zla a jeho projevy, které se zdají tak děsivými a hrozivými lidskému smyslu? Odpověď zní, že bylo smrtelníkům vštěpováno věření ve zlo jako skutečné a mocné, jako schopné zmnožiti se v intensitě a činnosti. Jinými slovy: bojíme se zla, které mentálně udržujeme jako pravdivé. Jako příklad toho uvádí kdosi, kdo je nyní žákem Křesťanské Vědy, jednu zkušenost, kterou zažil jako chlapec. Jednou za zimního dne, když se počalo stmívati, seděl po večeři u stolu se svými staršími bratry a sestrami, kteří počali vyprávěti strašidelné báchorky. Poslouchal s uchvácenou a bázlivou pozorností, a tu náhle některé části oděvu, visící na blízku, počaly se jeho vzrušené představivosti jeviti v strašidelných tvarech a zdánlivě se pohybovaly, a on se dal strachem do křiku. Lampy byly rozžaty a vidění zmizelo. Vidělo dítě strašidlo? Zajisté nikoli! Leč jeho strach a věření v jejich skutečnost učinilo jeho myšlenky vnímavými k illusi. Právě tak se může náš strach a věření ve skutečnost zla projeviti v nesouzvuku. Skličující projevy zla, zhoubné bouře, zemětřesení, povodně a pod. jsou pouze projevy tak zvané smrtelné mysli.

Když studiem a prokazováním Křesťanské Vědy porozumíme, že Bůh jest nekonečná božská Láska, počínáme ztrácetí pocit strachu a zla se nám stává méně skutečným. Dokonalý vesmír Boží i s člověkem jest povždy pod vládou božského Principu. V míře, v jaké si uvědomujeme všemohoucnost a všudypřítomnost božské Lásky a uvědomujeme si, že člověk jako dítko Boží jest povždy jedno s Otcem, vždy bezpečen v Jeho péči, přebýváme v bezpečnosti a míru, nerušeni a nedotčeni zdánlivými nápory zla. Tento božský stav vědomí postřehl Žalmista, když pravil (Žalm 91:1): "Ten, kdož v skrýši Nejvyššího přebývá, v stínu Všemohoucího odpočívati bude." Toto místo přebývání jest "skryto", protože hmotným smyslům jest duchovní vědomí neznámé a nepoznatelné. Pravé vědomí jest skutečné bezpečnou skrýší, ve které jsme zajištěni proti nesouladu a nebezpečí.

Když se lidé obrátí k Bohu, když budou opravdu ochotni zanechati svých věření ve hmotná potěšení a bolesti, v moc a pýchu ve hmotě, když se pokorně budou snažiti o porozumění Bohu a prokazování tohoto porozumění čistším a ušlechtilejším životem, aby v nich "vládly nesobeckost, dobrota, milosrdenství, spravedlivost, zdraví, svatost, láska—království nebeské" (Science and Health str. 248), pak se bude jeviti v lidské zkušenosti více harmonie a méně nesouladu. Války, svary, pohromy a všechny nebiahé poměry budou řídčejší a nakonec zmizí. Přispíváme-li k tomu zachováváním své vědomé jednoty s Bohem, nacházíme nejenom svoji vlastní ochranu a bezpečnost, nýbrž žehnáme i lidstvu, pomáhajíce uzdravovati svět z obav a nesouladů.

A pak ať jakýkoli je zdánlivý nesoulad, bude výsadou všech, kdo jsou poslušní, aby přebývali ve "skrýši", ve vědomí přítomnosti božské Lásky, bezpeční "ve stínu Všemohoucího".

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1939

Flood Issues: A Question Of 'Give or Take'

Aiken is willing to let Government 'acquire' land but is opposed to 'seizure.'

UNION VILLAGE, Vt., Jan. 14 (AP)—The difference between "giving" land and "taking" it today precipitated New England into the latest battle in the old, old war over states' rights.

George D. Aiken, Republican Governor of Vermont, agreed to permit the Federal Government to acquire title to land necessary for construction of a proposed $2,000,000 flood control dam on the Ompompanoosuc River in this backwoods village, but went before his Legislature to demand action to prevent the Government from "taking" it.

Heeding his rallying cry, the Chief Executives of the other five New England States—all Republicans—backed him yesterday with a demand for Federal co-operation in the flood control program, but:

"Without demanding the complete surrender to the Federal Government of basic rights which belong to the people in the State."

Issue Is Drawn

Governor Aiken brought the issue to a boil after Secretary of War Harry Woodring declined to sign an agreement of co-operation relative to the land, an agreement which Governor Aiken already had signed and which promised that the State "will deed title" of the land to the Federal Government. The Government was to pay the State "actual expenditures" involved, under the agreement.

(In Washington, other sources said the Government might use the power of eminent domain to acquire the land if it desired.)

"The issue is not flood control; we have offered our co-operation for flood control, and it has been arbitrarily refused," Aiken told the Legislature. "That issue is not cheap power development by the Federal Government, because the agreement as signed by the State of Vermont did not prevent the Federal Government from developing power.

"The issue is simply and solely the insistence of the Federal Government that it can take from us what it chooses, when it chooses without regard at all for our wishes or our rights."

Flood Control Needs

Flood control became a vital issue in New England after the disastrous 1936 floods but first efforts met with rebuffs. After the September hurricane and floods last year, however, President Roosevelt authorized expenditure of $11,000,000 for flood control work in the region. The Union Village Dam, calling for storage of 40,000 acre-feet of water, was on the list of projects.

After the War Department notified Vermont the project would be undertaken, however, and the agreement drawn up, Mr. Woodring said he could not accept any land if "restrictions" were imposed. He did not specify what the restrictions in the agreement were.

And, as the fight goes on, what do the people of Union Village think of the issue their Governor has stirred up? With typical Vermont caution, A. W. Todd, the village storekeeper, answered the question today:

"Well, some think one way and some think another."

Contest Is Announced By Music Federation

The Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs will hold its biennial contests for Young Artists and Student Musicians for American citizenship and training at the New England Conservatory of Music, March 2, Dr. Thompson Stone, President of the Federation, announced today.

Contestants between 21 and 30 years of age may enter the divisions of piano, violin, and voice, while those from 18 to 23 years, include also the cello and organ.

Winners in State and district contests will receive cash prizes. The Young Artist in each division who wins the National Contest will be awarded $1,000. There is an additional prize for the best pianist or violinist—an appearance with the Philadelphia Orchestra in Philadelphia and New York.

Application for the contests, closing Jan. 31, may be sent to Ethel Damon Clark, 11 Queensberry Street.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Snow ending toward evening; generally fair tonight and Sunday; slightly colder with lowest temperature near or slightly under 20 degrees tonight; Monday probably snow flurries, with slowly rising temperature; moderate to fresh northerly winds.

All New England: Fair tonight and Sunday slightly colder tonight. Monday snow with slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northerly winds diminishing Sunday and becoming east or southeast over south portion and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	23	22	ew Orleans	42	42
Bermuda	68	60	New York	30	28
Chicago	26	24	Norfolk	34	34
Denver	28	26	Philadelphia	26	26
Helena	28	26	St. Louis	34	34
Kansas City	28	28	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	52	50	Washington	28	26
Miami	70	70			

A—7:30 a. m. Jan. 14.
B—Minimum Jan. 13.

High Tides at Boston

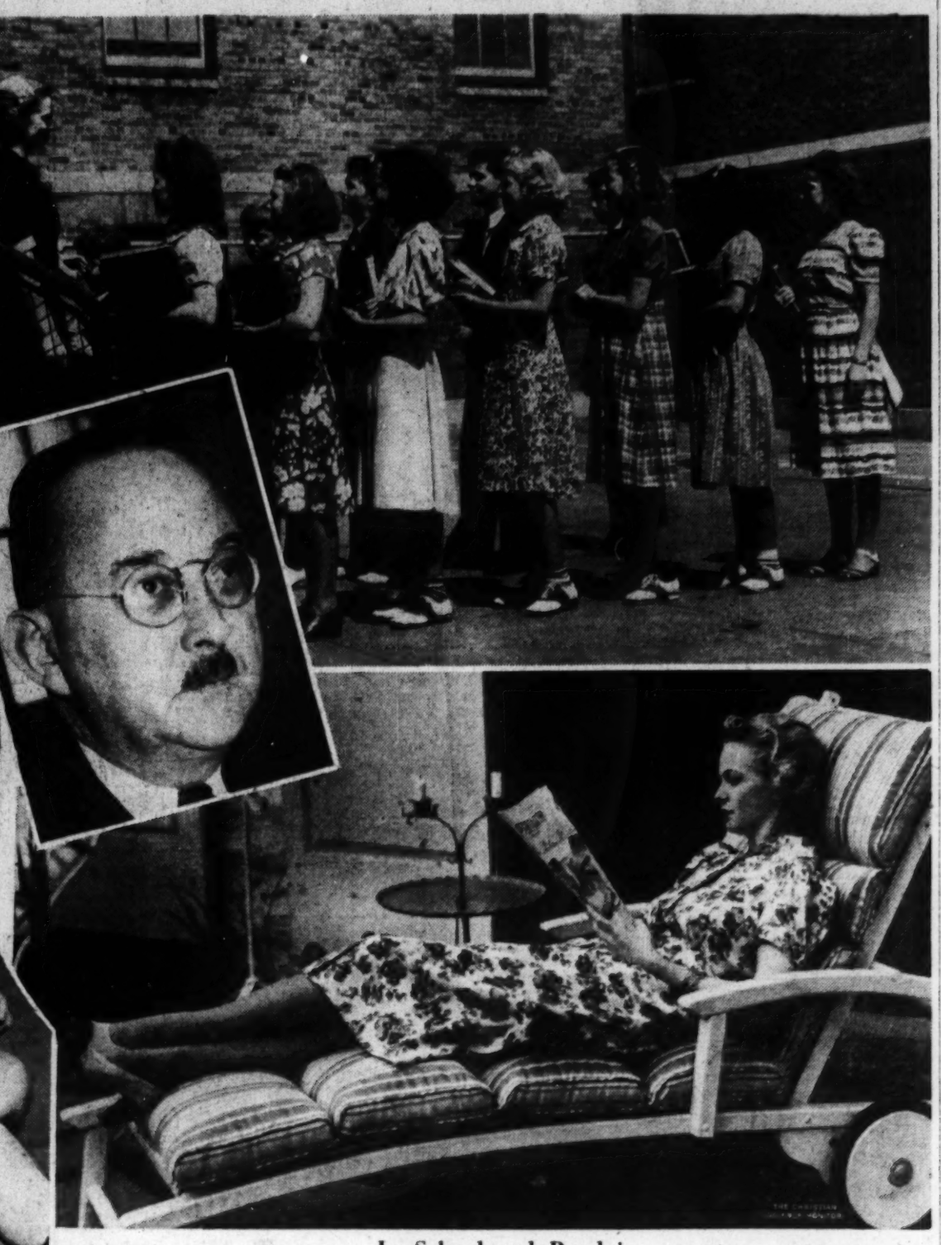
Saturday 6:42 p. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Sunday 7:09 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Sunday 7:43 p. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Monday 8:05 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:04 p. m., Saturday
Light all vehicles by 5:05 p. m. Sunday

Cotton Plays Important Role in 1939 Fashion Show

By a Staff Photographer, Courtesy C. Crawford Hollidge; Harold Lambert; Wide World; © Harris & Ewing; Armstrong Roberts

Russel T. Fisher
President, National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

Styles for Home and Recreation
Upper: Latest cotton dress styles from C. Crawford Hollidge; photograph by a staff photographer. Lower: Cotton looks well on mother and son.



In School and Boudoir
Upper: Natty designs glimpsed in school yard. Lower: Combination of comfort and beauty. Inset: Oscar Johnston, Chairman of the National Cotton Council.

Cotton Strives for Leadership

(Continued from Page 1)

had been idle for years. Women were not wearing velveteens.

The mill located a smart dressmaker, a young lady who since has moved to Hollywood, Calif., where she draws designs for cotton dresses. She turned out two or three appealing models. Then a high official of the mill packed them in a trunk, took the boat to Paris.

He interviewed an internationally-known dressmaker, showed him the models, and sold him on the idea of featuring velveteen. Buyers from New York traveled all the way to France, saw the goods and dresses from Boston, cabled back favorable reports, and the old shuttles and looms, silent two or more decades, have been clacking busily ever since.

Striking Designs

The second example concerns another New England mill that looked over house dresses offered by stores and repressed a shudder. This mill then designed cotton dresses of striking designs. One was a sort of awning-stripe affair, another had a fish woven into the fabric, another followed the Egyptian motif, and so on.

Then this mill, too, found a clever dressmaker.

When time came for the annual showing of new cotton goods, the mill rented the ballroom of a big Boston hotel and invited the principal New York manufacturers of inexpensive dresses to the exhibit.

Instead of bolts of goods the manufacturers expected to see displayed, they found nothing in the ballroom except gilt banquet chairs lined up before a stage. When they were seated, lights went down and across that stage paraded a line of pretty models wearing the most stylish cotton dresses imaginable.

Lights went up and the manufacturers moved forward to see copies of the dresses placed on tables in front of them. Even the most hasty inspection disclosed that by changing a seam here or a detail there they could be turned out by machines on a quantity basis.

Style and Economy

That's the reason why, during the past few years, women have been able to buy stylish house dresses for a dollar or two.

Such efforts proved their merit, so in 1937 northern and southern mill owners and cotton shippers agreed to contribute one cent a bale on all cotton they handled to be spent by the Cotton Textile Institute which has headquarters in New York.

This money is spent in several ways, one of the more important of which is the mailing to retail stores throughout the country of folders containing drawings of the latest cotton styles and swatches of the latest patterns.

The storekeeper looks them over, and selects three which he thinks will sell. If the traveling salesman does not have this advanced merchandie in his displays when he calls, the retailer can write to the Textile Institute and obtain the name of the manufacturer of the cloth and the maker of the dress he likes.

Net result of this has been to put cotton back into the running for many types of women's clothes besides house dresses, but it hasn't been enough to stave off the crisis in cotton, for while cotton was taking these steps, competitors were traveling even faster.

Rayon Output Mounts

Take rayon, the celluose, made mostly from wood. Last year 300,000,000 pounds were produced. Trade journals forecast a 400,000,000-pound year in 1939. This is approximately 10 times what was used when cotton men started doing something to increase the sale of their goods. But you don't hear cotton goods makers complaining much about rayon. There's a reason. They are themselves making the rayon goods!

It's the cotton producer who is being hit.

Let's follow a rayon dress through the works.

There are only a few companies producing the raw rayon thread, but each has an experimental laboratory (being chemical firms, largely, they are strong on research) and they constantly strive for new and interesting constructions.

Test Run Made

When they get something pretty good, they take it to a cotton mill in New England or the South and arrange to have a sample test run made on an idle loom.

If it looks feasible, the rayon representative takes the sample to a converter who prints an interesting design on it.

Then, the rayon man takes it to a dress manufacturer who turns out a few models: If they look attractive and salable, the rayon man carries them to a big department store buyer.

"These look pretty good," she agrees, "but I haven't any advertising money to introduce them and promote them."

"That's all right," answers the rayon man, "our promotion fund is available." Thus, before long, advertisements of the goods and the dresses appear in fashion magazines and consumption of rayon goes up a notch.

Thus, the producer of the raw rayon was the motive power behind all this development.

It is Mr. Johnston's idea for cotton producers to start doing something like this for themselves. It will bolster the work of the Cotton Institute because it opens a powerful new avenue of financial support. The fund of $250,000 this year will only be a beginning, Mr. Johnston hopes. He envisions the spending of several millions of dollars on development of new cotton uses and in advertising them every year.

Cotton will not be supine to encroachments of paper sack makers, but will point out to the public the merits of cotton in the allowing evaporation that prevents caking of sugar and salt, and the superiority and economy of long-lasting cotton household cloths.

There are two other points Mr. Johnston wishes to cover in cotton's new attack. First, is the American tariff policy, which he believes operates to exclude United States cotton from world markets. He proposes that the Cotton Council fight the tariff in Congress and, in addition, carry cotton's side of the story to industry and labor asking for a revision of the foreign trade program. This might lead into a liberalization of the Hull reciprocal trade treaty application.

The second point is for cotton producers to improve the quality of their raw cotton and to package it attractively so it will compete on an equal footing with foreign cottons.

Events in Boston Column will be found on page 10 of this edition.

Saltonstall Lists Democracy's Need In Victory Speech

If democracy is to continue in this country it will be only as "we as individuals realize how important it is to support the Constitution by our own efforts," Gov. Leverett Saltonstall told more than 700 members of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club at a Victory banaquet at the Hotel Bradford last night.

Following the reception and dinner to newly elected Republican officials Lieut. Gov. Horace Cahill lauded the display of "worth-while statesmanship by the Governor of the Commonwealth" in the truck strike. Clarence A. Barnes said the Governor was a man who has "already justified our confidence in him, in a few short days."

Governor Saltonstall, last speaker of the evening, closed his address with a quotation from an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor which typified the great need in this country today: Democracy "expects men to reflect in some measure the divine attributes of justice, reason, kindness, liberty, truthfulness, self-control. In so far as men fail to express these spiritual qualities, democracy fails."

Governor Calls Public Hearing In Reardon Case

James G. Reardon, Commissioner of Education, must either resign his post before 9:30 a. m. Tuesday or face the charges on which Gov. Leverett Saltonstall seeks his removal at a public hearing presided over by the Governor.

Announcement of the public hearing was made by the Governor last night after Mr. Reardon declined a formal request of the Governor to submit his resignation.

Although no formal request for Mr. Reardon's resignation has been extended before, Governor Saltonstall has been "awaiting" the Education Commissioner's resignation since receiving Attorney General Paul A. Dever's report that the Commissioner had "virtually abdicated" and let a special architect arrange more than $350,000 worth of hurricane projects, which the Attorney General voided.

Massachusetts Clubwomen Plan Trip to Washington

Seven representatives of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will attend the mid-winter meeting of the Board of Directors of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at the Hotel Mayflower in Washington, Jan. 17-20. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be guest of honor at one of the sessions, and will speak on "Clubwomen and Their Responsibility to Democracy."

Rise in Milk Price Attacked By the Nonpartisan League

Boston and Lowell milk centers will raise the retail price one cent tomorrow, bringing the price to 14 cents a quart.

Released simultaneously with the news that the amendments recently voted on by New England farmers had been signed by the Secretary of Agriculture, the one-cent increase was immediately attacked by Labor's Nonpartisan League. The League challenged the validity of the new schedule and the legality of the hearing at which it was discussed in Boston on Dec. 7, appealing to Paul A. Dever, Attorney General of the Commonwealth, for investigation.

The one-cent increase is operative only until May 1, when milk prices to farmers will return to the present level under the new amendments, Joseph C. Cort, State Milk Administrator, said.

The amendments, voted on and approved by the majority of farmers in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, and eastern New York, raise milk prices to farmers 27 cents a hundredweight, beginning Monday and effective until May 1.

"The two price changes have been put into effect as a part of the general plan to get more money to farmers in recognition of the heavy losses they sustained in the hurricane and flood of last fall," Mr. Cort said.

Prices in the Metropolitan area will be on the same level as that maintained by the Milk Control Board in Worcester, Fall River, New Bedford, and other cities for the past year. Cape Cod at present pays 15 cents a quart; in a few other sections farmers serve the consumer directly, charging only 12 or 13 cents.

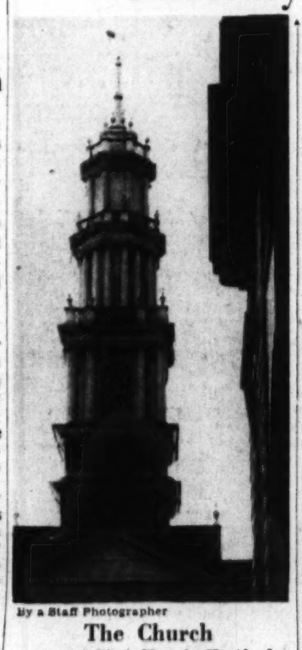
Mrs. Rohde Calls Diplomacy First Outpost of Nation

Diplomats, according to Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, who spoke to members of the Women's City Club last night, are the first outposts of the nation, and are in position to dissolve points of friction, to strengthen ties that unite nations and to build barricades against possible war.

Mrs. Rohde, Minister to Denmark from 1933 to 1936, was the first woman head of a United States delegation. Today there are four women Ministers active abroad. The speaker pointed out, however, that the important thing to recognize is that "to an increasing degree, sex is left out of it entirely."

Asked what she was doing this winter, Mrs. Rohde said she had just finished writing her second book, was broadcasting, and active in an adult education center. Mrs. Rohde took a late train last night to return to New York. In the afternoon she had spoken in Newton on "This Business of Diplomacy."

Democracy's Link to Religion Found



By a Staff Photographer
The Church
Spire of First Church, Hartford, Conn.

Hooker's famous sermon stresses man's direct relationship with God as political thesis.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, CONN., Jan. 14—Historians delving into early Connecticut history have found a definite link between religion and the burgeoning of democracy in the New World.

It is a dramatic story that has been reconstructed here as Connecticut today celebrates the 300th anniversary of its Fundamental Orders, often called the first written constitution in the world. It begins with the settlement of the Connecticut Valley by Massachusetts colonists, discontented under strict Puritan theocracy in Boston.

Celebrating this anniversary the Connecticut Legislature met in special joint session Jan. 13 to hear Odell Shepard, 1938 Pulitzer Prize winner, describe the Orders and their beginning. In addition, Chief Justice William M. Maltbie of the State Supreme Court of Errors, declared: "For 300 years the government of Connecticut has continued

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

By a Staff Photographer
The State
Dome of Connecticut Statehouse

G. O. P. Course Is Mapped Out By Saltonstall

Industrial democracy in the framework of U. S. political democracy is called objective.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, addressing about 2,000 members of the Women's National Republican Club at its 18th anniversary meeting in the Hotel Astor last night, asserted confidently that the Republican Party is ready to lead "the march toward the objectives of an industrial democracy"—and to do it "within the framework of our political democracy."

These objectives are, the Governor declared, "higher incomes for the underprivileged third of our nation, security in our jobs and in our old age, greater production, an encouraged industry, a reinvigorated farmer class and, in general, more of the good things of life for all our people."

"Our citizens want justice, not only honesty, but promptly and efficiently administered," Governor Saltonstall continued.

Democratic Ideals

"If we are to maintain our democratic ideals, then it is the duty of government to provide first for the man at the foot of the hill; to build soundly and constructively so that our economic building shall not crumble. We must make certain as we climb the hillside that government is serving each and every individual. Democracy is not a government of the few but a government of all. Let us be ever mindful of the rights of every citizen. It is the encroachment upon and the gradual taking away of these rights which lead to dictatorships.

"The spark which kindles the fire of any really great political campaign is the exposition of the average citizen. To rouse genuine public feeling, such ideas cannot be produced by political dictators. They must come from the people themselves. For this reason politics, like charity, begins at home.

Bay State's Program

"In Massachusetts, we are united in our desire to go forward. The people of our State have confidence that we intend to do our utmost to solve their problems in a manner that will give them what we all so much desire; a greater opportunity for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

If the Republican Party is to succeed, the Governor asserted, it must make the American concept of democracy succeed.

Representative K. E. Mundt, from the "dust bowl" area of South Dakota, declared that New Dealers were actually "New Tories" working toward centralized control and without faith "in the ability of common people to govern themselves." To oppose such policies, he insisted, does not mean to "go back" in any retrogressive sense to but "to go back in the same sense that a driver who is lost on a detour wants to go back to the highway."

Boston Escapes As Snow Storm Hits Wide Area

The storm which swung wide of Boston last night but called out emergency crews through Rhode Island and Connecticut down to the blocked streets of New York City, was centered at noon southeast of Nantucket and headed out to sea.

Boston had only a slight indication of its intensity in the snowfall which began with the temperature around 20 at seven this morning. This fall, the Weather Bureau said, will be over by nightfall but may reach a depth of four inches.

No Skiing Reported

Despite the prodigality of the snow spread along the southeast New England coastline, winter sports centers to the North hardly saw a snowflake. On reports this morning of "overcast skies and occasional flurries," the Boston & Maine Railroad cancelled snow trains for today and tomorrow.

The forecast for Boston is for generally fair tonight and Sunday; slightly colder, with lowest temperature near or slightly under 20 degrees tonight; Monday, probably snow flurries with slightly rising temperature.

The Weather Bureau reported 4 to 8 inches of snow in the Middle Atlantic States and in southern Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Storm Is Widespread

Boston escaped the onslaught of last night's storm which blanketed the northern tier of states with sleet, snow and sub-freezing temperatures from the Atlantic seaboard to the Rockies. Reaching blizzard proportions, it swept through lower New England and Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Over a 10-hour period the snowfall reached a depth of eight inches on the New York City streets and so jammed traffic that police asked radio stations to request out-of-town motorists not to attempt to drive their cars into the city. The tie-up, according to the traffic men, was the worst in years and sent an emergency battalion of 32,073 men into action to clear away the snow.

In the wake of the snow, a 40-mile an hour gale roared up the New England coast. The Weather Bureau ordered northeast storm warnings from Cape Hatteras to Eastport, Maine.

Car Inspection Changed

The semi-annual inspection of motor vehicle equipment will be required in April and October this year rather than September and May, as has been the practice in previous years, Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, has announced.

Saltonstall's Aid Assured In Boston Port Development

Log of the Port of Boston

Boston's shipping men today acclaimed the new Governor of Massachusetts — Leverett Saltonstall — for his friendly attitude toward the port of Boston and commerce in general.

Making no promises but disclosing his position as favorable toward the port, the Chief Executive says that opportunity is afforded the port of Boston to occupy a more useful and prominent position among the nation's seaports, the shipping fraternity learned today.

Boston's shipping fraternity point out that if a Governor indicates an interest in supporting agencies whose work it is to develop the port, he recognizes the subject to be of great importance to the Commonwealth. By giving official backing to those required to carry out this work, a Governor can show the community that the work of such persons is worthy, thereby strengthening their hand immensely.

Governor Saltonstall refers to the Boston Port Authority—a joint city and State board that functions without pay—as having done yeoman service for the port during the past 10 years. He sees opportunities for the port in all its numerous advantages and facilities, and avers that today it is not difficult to strike a note of optimism as regards the port's future.

"The port is well equipped to do business and, equally or more important, is backed by community will and intent to get business for it to do," comments the Governor. "Without anticipating immediate and spectacular gains in volume of tonnage and number of passengers handled, I have faith that well-grounded, consistent and comprehensive attention to the port's requirements will produce a steady and lasting improvement in this respect. After all, that is the characteristic New England way to progress."

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Rate Examination

After intercoastal steamship lines applied to the United States Maritime Commission to compel the Shepard Steamship Co. to raise its rate structure to the levels of the "conference" lines, the Shepard company requested the entire rate situation of all lines in this trade be placed under scrutiny.

Indications point to such a general investigation, for port organizations of the North Atlantic ports are supporting in general the Shepard plan. The Boston Port Authority, along with Portland, Norfolk and the State Port Authority of Virginia, have filed a petition of intervention with the Maritime Commission, asking opportunity for these groups to be heard in this case.

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Sea Hero Honored

A high honor has been bestowed upon Capt. Clifton Smith, master of the America France Line freighter Schodack, who, with his crew, rescued the crew of the Norwegian steamer Smaragd, during a gale on the Atlantic Dec. 23. The honor was conferred by the King of Norway, who made the American skipper a Knight of the First Class of the Royal Order of Saint Olav, one of Norway's most distinguished orders. The Schodack is in service between Boston and other North Atlantic ports and French ports.

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Wood Pulp Imports

Imports of wood pulp have been so heavy in the past few weeks at Boston, that the Mystic Terminal Co. has declared an embargo against further unloading of such cargoes at Hoosac and Mystic Docks of that company. About 600 cars of wood pulp are standing in the yards of the Boston & Maine R. R. and about 6,000 tons are on the piers.

Vessels arriving with wood pulp during the period the embargo is in effect will be forced to seek other piers for discharging. The solution, shipping men state, lies with the importers of the pulp that is stored at the Mystic Terminal Company's peirs. Pending the sale of the pulp to mills, or shipping instructions on lots already sold, the pulp is allowed to remain, where it prevents handling of further shipments, it is pointed out.

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New Panama Stamp

More new issues of postage stamps for collectors!

The Republic of Panama has issued a special stamp to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the constitution of the United States, according to Harold P. Smith, New England manager of the Federal Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce. The special issue was divided between air-mail and the ordinary series, Mr. Smith explained.

Indian Reserve In Bay State Urged

In answer to claims by the Wampanoag tribe of Indians that the white man has not lived up to his obligations dating from the time Massassoit was host to the Pilgrims in 1620, Conservation Commissioner Ernest J. Dean has suggested that in lieu of returning land originally owned by the tribe that a 600-acre reservation be established for them near Fall River.

The Pocassett branch of the tribe contends land was taken from them unjustly and in being restricted for water supply uses caused them to be driven from their homes.

Commissioner Dean suggested that the State spend $5,000 for a tract in the Fall River-Freetown State Forest.

Governor Asked To Push Repair Of Neponset Span

The Atlantic Improvement Association, a civic group in Quincy nearest to the Neponset Bridge, today presented a petition to Governor Saltonstall asking his influence in obtaining immediate repairs to the bridge which has been partially closed during improvements since late summer.

The Association was represented by its President Avery W. Gilkerson, who claimed that business interests throughout Quincy and the South Shore deplored the delay in opening the bridge because it caused severe loss of business.

He said traffic congestion at the bridge during rush hours reached for a mile on each side of the structure and that appeals to the Metropolitan District Commission by the Quincy City Council and a score of organizations had not brought results.

Ban on Fireworks In Worcester Now Appears Certain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—On next July 4, for the first time in the history of this City, Independence Day is expected to be observed without the legal sanction of fireworks.

This was practically assured when the Common Council and Board of Aldermen voted unanimously in favor of an ordinance banning the sale and use of fireworks. The signature of Mayor William A. Bennett is all that is required to make the ordinance legal—and he is expected to sign.

The ordinance will prohibit wholesale and retail sale and use of fireworks within the City limits.

Signing of this ordinance by Mayor Bennett will mark the victorious conclusion of a fight launched several years ago by the Worcester Safety Council. The Safety Council was backed by practically every church, civic, community, and fraternal organization in Worcester.

The ordinance permits properly supervised public displays of fireworks.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. Schedules containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Vermont

Springfield—Daily, 4:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Victoria Regina," by Gilbert Miller, starring Helen Hayes. 8:30. Matinee Saturday, 2:30. Last day.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Mr. Doodle Kicks Off," starring Joe Penner. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "A Man to Remember," featuring Edward Ellis, Anne Shirley and Lee Bowman. 3:45, 6:50, 9:45

Coolidge Corner—
"Road Demon," starring Henry Armetta. 2:00, 3:14, 6:15. Also "The Young in Heart," starring Roland Young, Billie Burke, Janet Gaynor, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:38, 6:40, 9:45.

Exeter—
Jack Oakie and Lucille Ball in "Annabel Takes a Tour." 2:10, 4:55, 7:45. Also "Swing That Cheer," with Tom Brown, Andy Devine and Constance Moore. 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Tomorrow: Janet Gaynor and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., in "Young in Heart." Also "Sharpshooters," with Brian Donlevy and Lynn Bari.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bing Crosby in "Paris Honeymoon." Fenway: 1:10, 4:05, 7, 10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:05, 9:35. Also "Storm Over Bengal," featuring Patric Knowles and Rochelle Hudson. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 9:35 a. m., 12:10, 3:35, 6:40, 9:35.

Fine Arts—
"Grand Illusion," starring Ditta Parlo and Jean Gabin. 3:05, 5:10, 7:15, 9:20. "March of Time," 3:30, 4:40, 6:45, 8:50. Also "School of Talent," 2:50, 5, 7:50, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Son of Frankenstein," starring Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also "His Exciting Night," starring Charles Ruggles. 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:35, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"The Dawn Patrol," starring Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone, and David Niven. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:35. Also "Nancy Drew, Detective," featuring Bonita Granville, John Litel and James Stephenson. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 5, 8:30.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Normandie—
"Touchdown Army," with Robert Cummings. Also "Of Human Hearts," featuring Walter Huston. Tomorrow: "Men With Wings," with Fred MacMurray. Also "Woman Against Woman," with Herbert Marshall.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Young in Heart," featuring Janet Gaynor, Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., and Roland Young. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:30. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Going Places," with Dick Powell. Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 5, 8:30. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:00, 5, 8:10.

B. F. O. Boston—
"Flight to Fame," with Charles Farrell. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:35, 7:35, 10:30. Also "Lawless Valley," with George O'Brien. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30. Stage: Lew Parker and Co., Kay Hamilton and 7 Fredysons. 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35.

Strand—
Edward G. Robinson and Claire Trevor in "The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse." Also "Swiss Miss," with Laurel and Hardy. Tomorrow: James Cagney and Pat O'Brien in "Boy Meets Girl." Also "Racket Busters," with George Brent and Humphrey Bogart.

Repertory—
Loretta Young in "Four Men and a Prayer." Also "Navy Blue and Gold," with Robert Young and Lionel Barrymore. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: Edward G. Robinson in "The Last Gangster." Also "Wives Under Suspicion."

State and Orpheum—
"Dramatic School," starring Luise Rainer and Paulette Goddard. Orpheum: 9:40 a. m., 12:35, 3:30, 6:30, 9:18. State: 12:05, 3:05, 6:05, 9:05. Also "The Shining Hour," with Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullavan, Robert Young, Melvyn Douglas and Fay Bainter. Orpheum 11:05 a. m., 2, 4:50, 7:45, 10:40. State: 1:30, 4:30, 7:30, 10:30.

Tremont—
"Madame X," with Gladys George. Also "A Day at the Races," with the Marx Brothers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Robert Taylor in "The Crowd Roars." Also Shirley Temple in "Little Miss Broadway."

South Station Theater—
"Lowell Thomas Travel—to Havana," "The Floyd Gibbons True-Adventure Story," "The Washington Parade," "Professor Sisters Musical," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—
Latest newsreels, Science, the Stooges, Travel, and other shorts, 9:30 to 11:30. Sunday, 1 to 11.

University—
"The Young in Heart," starring Janet Gaynor and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 3:05, 6:30, 9:45. Also "Five of a Kind," 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Judy Garland and Freddie Bartholomew in "Listen Darling." Also Dick Foran in "Heart of the North."

Uptown—
"Submarine Patrol" with Richard Greene and Nancy Kelly. 1:45, 4:45, 8:15. Also "The Young in Heart," featuring Roland Young, Billie Burke, Janet Gaynor, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Annabella, in "Suez." Also "The Mysterious Mr. Moto," starring Peter Lorre. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Georges Enesco, guest conductor. 8:15.

Boston—Boston School of Physical Education—
Demonstration recital by the New York University Dance Group, under the direction of Martha Hill and Norman Lloyd. 8:15.

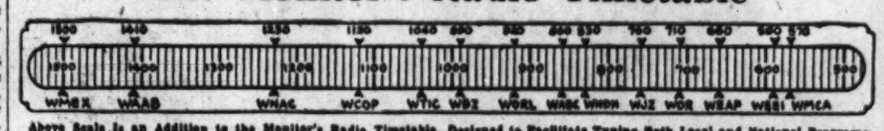
Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Concert by Kirsten Flagstad. Her only concert in Symphony Hall this season. 3:30.

Hotel Vendome—
Concert by the Boston Fine Players' Club. Georges Laurent, director. 3:30.

Wellesley College—
Concert by Richard Burgin, violinist, and David Barnett, pianist. Billings Hall, 4.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs (Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Los Angeles Philharmonic Orch.	Library of Congress Chamber Music Concert	Metropolitan Opera	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 Interviews	Eddie Rogers' Orchestra	Stamp program	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Eddie Rogers' Orchestra	Popular music	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45		Hotel Men's Association	"Book Theater"	"Let's Get Together"
6:00 News Service	News; weather; music	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Jan Masaryk, talk	Music; sports; news	Marimba Melodies	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted"; dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45 "Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	"Dinner Concert"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	Variety Show: Neighbor	News Service	Dinner Music
7:15 Interviews	"Message of Israel"	Boys; chorus; orch.	Markdown Parade	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30 Joe E. Brown:	"Jim's Question Bee"	"Lives of Great Men"	Markdown Parade	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	"The Marionettes"	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Gypsy Orchestra
8:00 Johnny Presents':	National Conference for	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Jazz Nocturne"; vo-	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Palestine	Lou; L. Clinton's Orch.	calists; orchestra	Dance music
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	Del Courtney's Orch.	Fred Waring and His	"Curtain Call"	Travel talk
8:45 questions; answers	Del Courtney's Orch.	Pennsylvanians	Harvard-Princeton bas-	"Memory Lane"
9:00 "Honolulu Bound";	National Barn Dance;	"Vox Pop"; Parks Johnson; W. Butterworth	ketball game	Boy Stories; dramatiza-
9:15 Phil Baker; music	Henry Burr; soloists;	"Hall of Fun"; Frank	Harvard-Princeton bas-	tion
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	Hodek's Or.; vocalists	ketball game	Dance Music
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots"		Harvard-Princeton game	Russell Byrd's Orch.
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	National Defense, talk	"Impressions"; Willie	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:15 vocalist; quintet;	chestra: Ariure Tosca-	"Ink Spots"; quartet	Morris, soprano	Sammy Robbin's Orch.
10:30 guests	nini, conductor	Red Norvo's Orchestra	"Hawaii Calls"; native	"Sweet Music"
10:45 "Opinions"	NBC Symphony Or-	Red Norvo's Orchestra	Hawaiian music	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	chestra: Ariure Tosca-	News Service	Concert Orchestra	Dance Music
11:15 Sports; music	nini, conductor	Weather Service	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
11:30 L. Noble's Orch.	News; weather; music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra
11:45 L. Noble's Orch.	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00 Sunday Morning	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Radio Carolers:	
8:15 Prelude	Instrumental trio	recital	mixed chorus; speaker	
8:30 "Uncle Elmer's Song	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45 Circle	Tone Pictures: weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00 "From the Organ	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Quartet recital	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Religious service
9:15 Loft"; news	Bus"; children's prgrm	Quartet recital	nade"; recording	Religious service
9:30 Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments";	"Sunday Morning Sere-	Concert orchestra
9:45 Wings Over Jordan	Bus"; children's prgrm	salon orch.; vocalist	nade"; recording	Concert orchestra
10:00 Church of the Air.	Time; Russian Melodies	"Uncle Bob"; children's	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15 Church of the Air.	Russian Melodies	variety program	"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30 Aubade for Strings	"Aloha Land"	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service
10:45 Aubade for Strings	Studio program	Youth"; youth sing	tist Church service	Morning Hymns
11:00 Old South Church	News; weather; Journal	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Network program
11:15 Old South Church	"Neighbor Nell"	Temple Israel Service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30 Old South Church	"Southernaires"; male	Temple Israel Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45 Old South Church	quartet	Temple Israel Service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00 News Service	Music Hall: Symphony	Clotilde Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15 Talk; music	Orchestra, Maurice	prano; organist	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30 Male and Female	Baron, conductor; Jan	University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45 Radio Institute	Peerce, tenor	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00 Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays"; Selena	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15 Piano soloist	Royle in Richard Brin-	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30 Denmark's Salute	sley Sheridan's "The	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45 to World's Fair	School for Scandal"	"Leaders in Dance Time"	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00 "Americans All—	"Marie Key"; Symphony	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"Let's Go Back to the	"Voice of Israel"
2:15 Immigrants All"	Orch., Frank Black	Fanny's"; variety	Bible"; talk; music	"Voice of Israel"
2:30 Music of Gabriel	conductor; Sylvia	Barry McKinley, songs	Metropolitan Reporter	"Voice of Israel"
2:45 Fauré	Breman, lyric soprano	"Fables in Verse"	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00 New York Philhar-	Concert Band; cornet	"Sunday Drivers"; vo-	Drama and music	Education talk
3:15 monic - Symphony	soloist; speaker	calists; orchestra	Drama and music	Dance Music
3:30 Orchestra; John	"Festival of Music"; M.	Vivian Chiesa, soprano	"People's Rally"	Lincoln Quintette
3:45 Barbirolli, con-	Spitalny's Orchestra	"Chats About Dogs"	"People's Rally"	Dance music
4:00 ducting; Erkuest	"National Vespers"	Rangers' Serenade	Religious Hour	Claire Dillon, songs
4:15 Schelling, pianist;	"National Vespers"	Rangers' Serenade	Religious Hour	"Music for You"
4:30 Deems Taylor,	News; talk	"The Shadow"; drama-	Religious Hour	"Music for You"
4:45 commentator	"Music Graphs"	tization	Religious Hour	"Music for You"
5:00 "At Twilight"	Metropolitan Opera Au-	"Uncle Ezra"; comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:15 "Just Dogs"	ditions	skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:30 "Ben Bernie and	Travel talk	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
5:45 All the Lads"	"Dog Heroes"; sketch	Bee	Religious Hour	Young People's Church
6:00 Myrna Loy in "Deb-	Religious Hour	"Four Stars Tonight"	Musical variety	Irish Minstrels
6:15 utante"; drama	Religious Hour	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	Musical variety	Gospel songs
6:30 "Gateway to Holly-	Weather; Garden talk	News Service	"Show of the Week";	Dramatization
6:45 wood"	News Service	Variety songs	Will Osborne's Orch.	Dramatization
7:00 'People's Platform';	Popular Classics: tenor;	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Classical Album"
7:15 informal discussion	concert orchestra	vocalist; orchestra	"Markdown Parade"	"Classical Album"
7:30 Seven Guild Show	"Sunday Night at Seth	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	George Hamilton's Or	"Cowboy Caravan"
7:45 variety	Parker's"	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	George Hamilton's Or	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 'This Is New York';	"Out of the West"; va-	Don Ameche; Edgar Ber-	American Forum of the	Broadcast from Casa
8:15 Deems Taylor, m.	riety program	gen; Nelson Eddy; Dor-	Air: "Future of Social	Manana
8:30 c.; Sheila Barrett;	"Out of the West"; va-	othy Lamour; Rosalind	Security"; Senators	Roger Coleman, songs
8:45 G. Abbott	riety program	Russell, guest	Wagner Vandenberg	"Cottage Hawaiians"
9:00 Sunday Evening	Tyrone Power; Jane Wy-	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final";
9:15 Hour; Symphony	man in "Caviar on Cob"	Round";	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations
9:30 Orch.; Jussi Bjoer-	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Question Box"; Bob
9:45 ling, tenor	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Gillan conducting
10:00 Robert Benchley's	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Circle"; Lawrence	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:15 Variety Program	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Tibbett; Groucho and	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	"Cheerio"; talk; music	Chico Marx; G. Lom-	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
10:45 Barry Wood, songs	"Cheerio"; talk; music	bard; orchestra	"Good Will Hour"	Good Will Hour
11:00 News; music	News; weather; music	News Service	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Commentator
11:15 V. Lopez's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather reports	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Dance music
11:30 Ted Fiorito's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lee Shelly's Orchestra	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 Ted Fiorito's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Lee Shelly's Orchestra	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	"Day's End"

Monday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00 Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Speakers; music	"Musical Comedies"
11:15 Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Jean Harper, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	"Hollywood Highlights"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Children First"	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; music; Noonday	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "Nancy James"	Revue; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Song Shoppers"	Italian string music	Noonday Musicale
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm Hour	Yankee News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15 Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Concert Miniatures"	Massachusetts State	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Federation of Women's	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45 "The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Clubs Conference	"Musical Mailbox"
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	"Voice of Experience"	"Classical Album"
2:15 E Light's Orch.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"Invitation to Waltz"	"Classical Album"
2:30 American School of	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Movie comment	World Events
2:45 the Air	Hymn recital	Concert Internationale	"Treasures in Melody"	Organ recital
3:00 Curtis Institute of	Rochester Civic Orches-	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sport reports
3:15 Music Hour: Abbey	tra Matinee Concert:	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sport reports
3:30 Simon, pianist; D.	G. F. Harrison, cond.	"Pepper Young"	"Cats and the Fiddle"	Sport reports
3:45 Coker, tenor	Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	"Bookshelf" talk	Sport reports
4:00 Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	"Out of the Hall of
4:15 C Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Midstream"; sketch	Records"; drama
4:30 C Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Wayne and Dick, songs	Sport reports
4:45 "Piano Parade"	"Club Matinee"; news	"Giri Alone"; sketch	Studio speaker	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Rakov's Orchestra	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Terry and the Pirates"	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Children's Corner"	Children's program
6:00 News	News; weather; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Music; sport comment	Sport Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30 Sports comment	Adrian Rollini's Orch.	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45 Rhythm Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendesvous"	"The Johnson Family"	Russell Byrd's Orch.
7:00 Amer. Folk Singers.	'Alias Jimmy Valentine';	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Silver Minstrels"
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	dramatisation	Edwin C. Hill	"Markdown Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Eddie Cantor; va-	"No Talent Wanted"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 riety program	"Science on the March"	"Leaders in Dance Time"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00 "Cavalcade of	'Carson Robison and His	Al Pearce and His Gang;	"Studies in Contrast";	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15 America"; drama	Buckaroos'	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	soloists; choir	"Princess of Song"
8:30 Pick and Pat; com-	"Those We Love"; dra-	Margaret Speaks, so-	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Breed Walker, news
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	matic serial	prano; symphony orch.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Johannes Steele
9:00 Fred MacMurray;	Auditorium dedication	Phil Spitalny's Orches-	Listeners' Theater:	"Songs of the Past"
9:15 Paulette Goddard	"Organ Reveries"	tra; D. Thompson	"Is Nothing Flat"	"Songs of the Past"
9:30 in "Front Page	Westminster Choir	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur hour
9:45 Woman"	Westminster Choir	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur hour
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.;	Geo. Hamilton's Or.	Amateur hour
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloists; quartet	Geo. Hamilton's Or.	Amateur hour
10:30 "Tango Time"	National Forum; Sen.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Henry Weber's "Pageant	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:45 "Swing Partner"	Henry F. Byrd, Va.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	of Melody"; symphony	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	orchestra; vocalists	Russell Byrd's Orch.
11:15 Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Russell Byrd's Orch.
11:30 Sport commentator	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.
11:45 Sport commentator	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Keith Beecher's Orch.	Jack Melvin's Orch.

Amusements

BOSTON, MASS.

SYMPHONY HALL—TONIGHT 8:15
MONDAY EVE. JAN. 16 at 8:15 — TUESDAY JAN. 17 at 3
Boston Symphony Orchestra
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
GEORGES ENESCO—Guest Conductor
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, AT 8:30
Pension Fund Concert
Concert Extraordinaire
A GAY AND INTRIGUING EVENING WITH THE ORCHESTRA
SUNDAY JAN. 22 AT 3:30 **RACHMANINOFF**
Mail orders filled promptly. Checks to Symphony Hall

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NEWSREEL DIGEST WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES
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"THREE STOOGES COMEDY"
"FITZPATRICK TRAVEL TALK"
"NATURE'S MIMICS"
"MECHANIX ILLUSTRATED"
"MICKEY'S AMATEURS"
"TRAINING BIRD DOGS"
Boston's Most Comfortable Theatre

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM
Held Over — 2nd Week
Joan Crawford • Margaret Sullavan
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Also: 'Dramatic School'
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TOM'W. AFT. AT 1:30 Symphony Hall TICKETS NOW

The Medical Bureau to Aid Spanish Democracy presents
COOLIDGE STRING QUARTET
JOHANA HARRIS, Assisting Pianist
JORDAN HALL TUESDAY EVE. JAN. 17
Program: Hummel, Harris, Schubert
Orch. $1.50 and $1.65; Balcony, $1.65 and $1.10
Tickets at Medical Bureau, 581 Boylston St.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Janet Gaynor—Doug. Fairbanks, Jr.
"THE YOUNG IN HEART"
The Dionne Quintuplets
"FIVE OF A KIND"

NEW YORK, N. Y.

HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
JANE COWL in
MAX REINHARDT'S PRODUCTION of
THE MERCHANT OF YONKERS
THORNTON WILDER'S new farce
GUILD THEA., 52nd St. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40
MATINEES THURSDAY and SATURDAY, 2:40

William GAXTON and Victor MOORE
in VINTON FREEDLEY'S Musical Hit
LEAVE IT TO ME!
with SOPHIE TUCKER and TAMARA
By Cole Porter BELLA and SAMUEL SPEWACK
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45th St. Evs. 8:40
Matinees WED. and SAT. at 2:30

"Ethel Waters magnificent."—*Herald-Tribune*
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
ETHEL WATERS
MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
by DU BOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:40
MATS. WED. and SAT. 2:40

DONNIE VERA VIVIENNE WALKER
KING ZORINA SEGAL SLEZAK
in *RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy*
I MARRIED AN ANGEL
With Audrey Christie and Charles Walters
SHUBERT Thea., W. 44 St., Evs. 8:30. $1.10 to $4.40 Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30. Mail orders.

★★★★ (Four Stars)—*MANTLE, News*
OUTWARD BOUND
By SUTTON VANE
with Laurette Taylor and Florence Reed and ALL-STAR Cast
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St. E. of B'way. BRy. 9-2628
Evs. 8:40. Matinees WED and SAT. 2:40

3 MATINEES WED., THURS., SAT.
WEEKLY
BROCK PEMBERTON'S Honey Chile
KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE
A New Comedy by CLARE BOOTHE
Directed by Antoinette Perry
HENRY MILLER'S Theatre, 124 W. 43 St. BRy. 9-3970. Evs. at 8:30 Sharp. Mats. at 2:30

"THE SEASON'S UNCHALLENGED SMASH HIT."—N. Y. Times, Oct. 21
OLSEN & JOHNSON'S *Musical Revue*
HELLZ A POPPIN
WINTER GARDEN B'way and 50 St. Evs. 8:30
Evs. $1.10-$2.30. ex Sat. hol. eves. and bois
Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., $1.10-$2.20

Last 2 Weeks Mat. Sats. 1 p. m. to 3:15 EVENINGS at 9:30
MAURICE EVANS presents
HAMLET IN ITS ENTIRETY
One Hour Dinner Intermission, 6:10 to 9:10
ST. JAMES, 44th St. W. of B'way. LAc. 4-4664
Mail Orders Now "HENRY IV" Opens Jan. 30

"JESSE JAMES"
Tyrone POWER • Henry FONDA • Nancy KELLY
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day Any Seat 25¢ 1 to 1 p.m. **ROXY** 7th Ave. at 50th St.

"Should find a wide and happy public."—*John Mason Brown, Post.*
JOHN C. WILSON presents
DEAR OCTOPUS
A new comedy by DODIE SMITH
Leslie Lillian Rose Jack
WATSON GISH HOBART HAWKINS
FIRST MATINEE TODAY at 2:30
BROADHURST Th., 44 St. W. of B'y. CI. 6-6699
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Enesco Hailed As Symphony Guest Leader

The Arts in Boston

Georges Enesco, distinguished Rumanian violinist, composer and conductor, guest leader of this week's concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has chosen a program representative of the music of his native country. As set before the Friday afternoon subscribers yesterday, it contained two numbers from his own pen, the Second Rumanian Rhapsody in D major, which had its first performance at these concerts, and his First Symphony, in E flat major, unheard here since 1920.

There was also a first performance in the United States of a composition by a compatriot and pupil of Mr. Enesco, Dinu Lipatti, called "Chef cu Lăutari," translated on the program as "Merrymaking with Fiddlers." It is the final movement of a suite named "Sătrarii," meaning "tent dwellers" or gypsies. The musical material sounds as if it might be of gypsy derivation. It is treated in lively fashion, in free style, with colorful instrumentation. It is pleasant music to listen to, though perhaps rather slight to occupy as it does the central position on the program. It might have been better to play the entire suite.

Mr. Enesco's Rhapsody in D major has been described as a worthy successor to its familiar predecessor. The description fits it well. Like its fellow, it is based on Rumanian folk tunes, which are stated and repeated with embellishments. The work is vigorous and easy to listen to.

Mr. Enesco's First Symphony was as good as new, so far as memory of it was concerned. It again has the composer's characteristic vigor, with of course the construction and development of a thorough musician. The usual Scherzo is omitted. The slow movement has a good deal of nostalgic charm, but it tends to be discursive.

The interpretation of these Rumanian works was naturally authoritative and, one may assume, unexceptionable. Mr. Enesco fared less well with Mozart's "Haffner" Symphony (K. 385). The musical tale was unfolded in a forthright manner, with literal statement and blunt rhythms; it lacked the necessary delicacy and charm.

The visitor was welcomed as an old friend by audience and orchestra, and after each of the Rumanian items he received exceptionally warm and prolonged applause.

L. A. S.

Laws Are Urged to Aid Visiting Foreign Autos

Modernization of American automobile license laws to accommodate foreign visitors to the New York World's Fair is being urged by the Automobile Legal Association of Boston.

It is easier for a foreign resident to motor from Paris to Athens than it is from New York to Portland, Maine, the Association asserts, pointing out that the United States has not kept pace with European countries in recognizing international licenses and registrations, forcing motorists to get no end of licenses and permits in each state.

The Association has filed bills in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Vermont which will allow foreign visitors to enjoy their machines on this side of the Atlantic. Maine and New Hampshire already have "open door" laws, the Association announced.

Police Chiefs Favor Bicycle Licenses

TAUNTON, Mass. (AP)—All bicycles would carry license plates under a recommendation which the Massachusetts Police Chiefs' Association voted to submit to the Massachusetts Legislature.

The chiefs said plates would give children a greater sense of responsibility in observing traffic regulations for their safety and would aid in checking on stolen bicycles.

District Attorney William C. Crossley, who addressed the Association Jan. 10, suggested a tribunal of "legal minds" to study proposed pardons. He said he questioned the advisability of giving full authority to the Governor and Governor's Executive Council.

Getting Ready for Wellesley Carnival

By a Staff Photographer

Courtney Wilson, Constance Brown, and Margaret Horton, Tying on Skates

Public Election Of Judges Sought By F. of L. Bill

Public election of judges in place of the present Gubernatorial appointive system, was asked in a bill filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives yesterday by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

"Labor is not satisfied," Mr. Taylor declared, "with the present system of giving life tenure to individuals who oftentimes are simply good political campaigners and otherwise helpful to successful office seekers."

Indirectly giving support to Mr. Taylor's measure, is a bill filed by Representative James McAndrews, of Adams, asking the abolition of the Williamstown District Court because of the fact that all of its justices, appointees of former Governors Curley and Hurley, are from Boston and not from the district the Court represents. Jurisdiction would be turned over to the Pittsfield District Court.

Establishment of a State Court of Domestic Relations was asked in a bill filed by Senator Edmund S. Oppenheimer, (R) of Springfield.

Representative John W. Lassell, (R) of Northbridge, filed a bill asking for a special commission to investigate the State Labor Relations Law, peaceful picketing and anti-injunction law.

Authorization for the State Department of Mental Health to construct a bilding for housing children was asked in a measure filed by Rep. William A. Brown, (R) of Abington.

Other measures filed ask for extention of the law which permits women to work in textile mills after 6 p. m., to April 1, 1940; repeal of the law which permits the playing of beano; a five-day week for State employees; a legal holiday on March 17; and compulsory voting with a $10 fine for those unable to give a satisfactory reason for failure to do so.

Wellesley Counts Snowflakes In Hopes of Skiing Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Jan. 14 — Wellesley College girls who hoped to take part in a ski meet this afternoon as a climax to the annual winter sports carnival, literally counted the snowflakes as they fell this forenoon. What they wanted was enough "cover" to give Observatory Hill a base sufficiently firm for more than news photography recording snappy ski ensembles.

Like all other members of the ski fraternity hereabouts they could not understand why the storm, which snowed under the Middle West and practically buried Rhode Island and Connecticut, could not have moved just a little further along and set the scene at Wellesley.

Last night students and their guests enjoyed an evening of skating on Lake Waban. The cove by the President's house was floodlighted and couples skated to Strauss waltzes. From 7:30 to 8:30 there was general skating and at 8:30 an exhibition began.

Miss Joan Tozzer and Bernard Fox, pair champions of the United States, skated through intricate figures. Miss Polly Blodgett of the Skating Club of Boston performed, John Leith, 1938 Eastern champion, skated and Ernest Howe thrilled the audience by his leaps over barrels.

Members of the Newton Skating Club demonstrated the waltz, the two step, the tango, and the fox trot, four skating dances.

The carnival will close with a dance tonight in Alumnae Hall.

Worcester G. O. P. Faces Criticism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass.—Republican members of the Common Council and Board of Aldermen, who constitute a majority in both bodies, are being criticized by Worcester taxpayers for re-electing municipal department heads despite the fact reports on a recent survey of all departments are not completed. Taxpayers were further aroused because the administrations of some department heads have been censured in reports which have been turned in.

Democratic members in both governmental units refused to vote on the re-elections. They protested against renaming department heads until survey reports have been acted on by the two bodies.

Democrats took the stand that in view of the cost of the survey to the City, Republican members of the City government should have postponed re-elections until the reports had been completed and those concerned had an opportunity to answer charges made against their departments.

Democracy's Links to Religion

(Continued from Page 9)

with no change in its essence and very little in its form."

Under the leadership of Thomas Hooker about 100 settlers emigrated in 1636. Soon they felt the need for basic laws under which their colony could operate with harmony. Hooker crystallized this sentiment in his famous sermon of May 31, 1638, on the text from Deuteronomy 1:13: "Take you wise men, and understanding, and known among your tribes, and I will make them rulers over you."

In this sermon he advanced the thesis—somewhat novel at the time—that choice of public officials was a privilege of the entire population. There was this difference between his concept of this right and the thought of certain of the Greeks and early politico-philosophers: Hooker did not concede it to be a matter of abstract philosophy, but a demand of the Protestant Christian idea of the importance of each individual in his direct relationship with God.

This, of course, became the essence of the American thought of democracy. The sermon bore almost immediate fruit in the writing of the Fundamental Orders, which were a self-contained Constitution of a self-governing state.

They include no reference to the superior authority of the British Crown or any other external agency. Their definitive nature is stated in their preamble:

"Forasmuch as it hath pleased the Allmighty God by the wise disposition of His divine providence so to order and dispose of things that we the inhabitants and residents of Windsor, Hartford, and Wetherfield are now cohabiting and dwelling in and upon the river of Conectecotte and the lands thereunton adjoining . . . (we) do therefore associate and conjoin ourselves to be as one Public State or Commonwealth, and do for ourselves and our successors and such as shall be adjoined to us at any time hereafter enter into combination and confederation . . . in our civil affairs to be guided and governed according to such laws . . . as followeth."

Last of 21 Men Caught On Counterfeit Charge

Martin Florio, last of a group of 21 counterfeiters secretly indicted last November, 20 of whom pleaded guilty in the Federal District Court in Boston Tuesday, was arrested in Providence, R. I., this morning, according to Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier.

The indictment charges Florio with conspiracy, possessing and passing counterfeit money with 20 others, one of whom was Vincenzo Pagano of New York, who was sentenced to serve five years in the penitentiary Tuesday.

Pay Deductions Are Proposed For N. H. Legislators

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 14—The New Hampshire Supreme Court will be asked to rule on the constitutionality of a proposed move to make deductions from the salaries of Legislators who fail to attend the legislative sessions regularly. After a lively debate among House members, the resolution introduced by Republican Representative Charles V. Kimball of Manchester received approval.

Speaker Ansel N. Sanborn took the stand that the State Constitution provided that every House member be paid a salary of $200 for a session, while Representative Goerge H. Duncan of Jaffrey, chief mover to have the lawmakers paid for only what time they actually put in, declared that the Constitution provided that the $200 a session salary be paid to representatives "seasonably attending and not departing without license." He also pointed out that Article 22 of the Constitution provided the Legislature with the authority to impose penalties on the members as it saw fit.

Representative Duncan had previously proposed that time clocks be installed with the lawmakers required to record their time of arrival and leaving with their pay based on the portion of the total session that they attended.

The entire battle hinges over a condition that has made the New Hampshire Legislature the subject of amusement and criticism. Two years ago the body set an all-time record for length of activity when it ran clear into the summer. Students of legislative procedure attribute the situation to the irregularity with which members attend. As members receive transportation expenses for only one round trip a week, it is often difficult to get out a quorum more than the one day in a week with the result that legislative progress is slow.

Patrol Boat Rushed To Disabled Trawler

Engines of the Boston trawler Amherst became disabled today while the vessel was 200 miles east of Boston. Drifting helplessly with its crew of 14, the vessel radioed the Coast Guard for assistance, and the patrol boat Faunce was ordered out from Woods Hole under full speed to aid the fishermen.

Boys 'Govern' Provincetown for a Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., Jan. 14—After Town Crier Amos Kubik cries the news of Boys' Town Meeting through the streets this afternoon, junior citizens will flock to Town Hall to take over the direction of the municipal government.

Skating and movies and other standard Saturday afternoon forms of recreation will be abandoned in favor of Robert's Rules of Order and the bang of the Moderator's gavel as the schoolboy population passes upon 23 articles in its own warrant.

All this week, at the Community Center and in classrooms, members of the Boys' Club have been brushing up on details of town management in order to fill the posts they will occupy as "town fathers" this afternoon. Actually, the direction of town affairs got under way at 9 o'clock this morning when Mayor James Sants and his Council took over the Selectmen's duties. At 11 a. m. Boys' Town took over the Second District Court for one hour.

The big meeting of the day, however, is scheduled for this afternoon at Town Meeting. The boys who will participate, according to Charles Hapgood, recreation director at the Center, are quite serious about the meeting. A note of levity injected in the beginning has entirely disappeared.

The preamble to the call for the Town Meeting explains the motive behind the day's program. It reads in part:

"You are hereby directed to notify and warn all the junior citizens of the said town to meet at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 14th day of January, 1939 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act upon the following articles."

The articles cover a variety of topics. After officers have been elected and the session is addressed by Jesse D. Rogers, Chairman of the Provincetown Selectmen, the meeting will move along to consideration of such "problems" as these:

To see if Boys' Town will transfer $10 from the athletic fund to repair pool table donated by the Board of Trade.

To see what regulations shall be established concerning use of said pool table.

To see if Boys' Town will raise and appropriate funds to repair the fence and place an appropriate sign on the building.

To see if Boys' Town will raise and appropriate funds to repair the western entrance to the building, which has been condemned as unsafe.

To see if social dancing shall be held once a week at the center.

Geese Decide to Come North for the Winter

BENNINGTON, Vt., Jan. 14 (AP)—Signs of spring—a flock of geese reported flying north.

The huge flock was observed flying over Mt. Anthony and brought from Harry Ridlow, an expert on the habits of geese, the statement it was the earliest he had ever heard of the birds returning from the South.

SUN SPOTS

Nassau, Palm Beach, Palm Springs, Honolulu—and Jays ready to outfit you for cruiser, yacht, plane or train.

A white coat that circles about you in a flattering sweep and laden with a sailor collar of chalk white fox, 98.00; a three-part tweed suit with multiple uses, 79.00; little girl play frocks of delightful cottons, 8.90; the new bicycle length slacks midway twixt knee and ankle, 8.90; tie silk bathing suits, 11.90; archaic Grecian draperies in fluid evening frocks, 29.90.

Doesn't this give you the urge to explore our CRUISE SHOP immediately? Third Floor.

Jays Temple Place Boston

88th JORDAN MARSH COMPANY BIRTHDAY SALE

JANUARY IS JORDAN MONTH IN BOSTON

THE GREATEST VALUES OF THE ENTIRE YEAR!

Smashing all our records!

6.2 CU. FT. SIZE

J.M.

Our own J. M. Electric Refrigerator... the pride of 5000 New England homes.

Compare it with refrigerators priced at $150 and more!

$89.95

NOT A SMALL-SIZE, but a big handsomely-styled gleaming white refrigerator with a surplus-powered 5 year protected mechanism

The outstanding performance of the J. M., and the well-established reputation for value that ranks with the foremost, is now a matter of record in thousands of New England homes. Our 88th Birthday Sale brings you an UNPRECEDENTED VALUE, backed by the Jordan Marsh Company name. The interior is all porcelain-enameled. The cabinet appointments and hardware are all rustproof. It has 12 freezing speeds. It makes 84 ice cubes in a single freezing. Come in the first thing in the morning! Extra sales people will be on hand to show you this SENSATIONAL 88th BIRTHDAY VALUE.

Pay at a rate of less than $1 a week

Payments may be made at only $4 a month (including carrying charges) on our budget plan.

ON SALE IN THE HOME APPLIANCE DEPARTMENT — STREET FLOOR — ANNEX STREET FLOOR — MAIN STORE

MAIL THIS COUPON

Jordan Marsh Company, Boston

Please send me further information concerning

( ) Sale of J. M. Refrigerators

( ) Sale of G-E Washers

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State .....

Filene's BOSTON

A LOOK OF SPRING BUT RIGHT FOR NOW!

FELT and STRAW interlaced in this beret

Black or brown matching your basic costume. Dashed with color (in butterfly bow and veil) to give that costume "a lift." Black with American beauty, royal blue, or fuchsia. Brown with gold or chartreuse. All black. Headsizes 21½ to 23. $3.98

Hat Shop, second floor—Other hats, $1.98 to $37.50

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Associated Press Quotations

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1939

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Associated Press Quotations

Leading Issues Gain Fractions To Over 2 Points

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—The stock market shifted its direction to the upside today and leading issues recovered fractions to more than 2 points of recent losses.

Steels, motors, aircrafts and rails were in the van of the forward tilt. While dealings were about as slow as in the preceding session, advances were well maintained in the final hour.

Brokers referred to the improved price trend as partly technical, resulting from the almost uninterrupted decline which got under way at the turn of the year. Tension over foreign affairs also lessened as a market factor following the Anglo-Italian conference which, while bringing no specific agreement, apparently leaned toward peace.

Conspicuous on the upward move were shares of U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Youngstown, General Motors, Chrysler, Douglas Aircraft, Sperry, United Aircraft, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, Westinghouse, Montgomery Ward, Safeway Stores, U. S. Rubber and North American.

Some Bonds Rise

Rail and other corporate bonds looked up a bit today as offerings thinned out at the week-end following the market's new year recession.

Gains of fractions to around a point were in the majority, although there was no broad push forward. The rally, brokers said, seemed to come chiefly from a let-up in selling rather than in influx of new buyers.

Top-grade loans, buoyed by a rapid increase in idle cash in banks and other institutions, remained close to the recent high levels. U. S. Treasury issues generally traded at narrowly changed prices.

Advancing were American & Foreign Power 5s, International Telephone 5s, Great Northern 4½s of 1976, Pennsylvania general 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Manhattan Railway 4s and New York Central 5s.

Hudson Coal 5s slipped more than a point and Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s lagged behind the upturn in rails.

In the foreign list, Buenos Aires 4½-3s were marked up a point on a fair-sized turnover.

Musica Negotiated Munition Sales To Italy, Says Attorney

NEW YORK (AP)—A Brooklyn attorney told Federal authorities that F. Donald Coster-Musica, former head of the huge McKesson and Robbins drug firm, carried on arms negotiations so that "munitions could be bought by Italy for re-shipment to insurgent Spain for use by Italian volunteers."

The attorney, Nathaniel A. Holzer, said he believed Coster-Musica had made trips to Italy "to leave money there" and that he was friendly with high Italian officials.

Mr. Holzer, who represented various members of the Musica family since 1908, told Assistant U. S. Attorney John W. Knox that he knew several years ago that F. Donald Coster was actually Philip Musica and a brother of George Vernard-Arthur Musica.

Investigators said Coster-Musica's diaries disclosed he paid approximately $150,000 to blackmailers who knew of his criminal past prior to the disclosure of the $11,000,000 drug corporation fraud last month.

The documents, found in a shed on the swindler's estate at Fairfield, Conn., also revealed the so-called "Donald Coster, Jr.," who rented office space in Montreal, supposedly at the request of Coster-Musica, was not a member of the Musica family.

Meanwhile, a Federal order was filed enjoining the transfer of property now held in the names of the Musicas and more than a dozen other individuals and corporations already involved in the case.

Two of the Musica brothers—George Dietrich-Musica and Robert Dietrich-Musica — have been rearrested by District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey on grand larceny charges and placed in the tombs after Federal authorities released them on posting of low bail.

The third brother, Vernard-Musica, remained in Federal jail because he reportedly could not raise $5,000 bail.

G. M. Overseas Sales Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—General Motors Corp., reported its sales of automobiles and trucks to dealers in the overseas markets for 1938 totaled 354,188 units, a decline of 2.6 per cent from the 1937 figure.

In December, sales were 27,524 units, compared with 29,070 in December, 1937.

The figures include the products of the corporation's factories in Canada, England and Germany as well as those exported from the United States.

Market Opinion

Hornblower & Weeks—We would look for a rally to start shortly which, once under way should last for three or four days before being threatened with a secondary selling movement. With regard to the underlying direction of prices, nothing has occurred as yet to nullify the prospects for a sustained resumption of the up trend in the form of a spring advance later on. Furthermore, we anticipate a completion of the current test of the market's position within a week or 10 days.

Bank of England Statement

LONDON, Jan. 12 (AP)—Bank of England statement as of Jan. 11 (in thousands of pounds):

Circulation 475,643, decrease 12,428; bullion 127,065, decrease 200,035; reserves 51,-672, decrease 17,607; public deposits 19,213, decrease 1,290; private deposits 184,790, decrease 18,404; government securities 194,790, decrease 24,790; other securities 44,441, decrease 36,844. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 20.8 per cent compared with 35.6 last week.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Divids in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
61	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	Jan 13
123¾	119⅝	Abbott Lab pf (4½)	1	122¾	122¾	122¾	Oct 31
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	40½	40½	40½	Jan 12
12⅝	6¼	Adams Exp (.20e)	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
24	14½	Adams-Millis (1¼a)	1	21	21	21	Dec 31
30	16⅛	Addressor (1.40)	2	25	25	25	
67⅞	40	Air Reduction (1a)	6	59¾	59	59¾	+ ⅝
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1	1	1	
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (1)	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jan 11
1⅝	⅞	Allegheny Corp	3	1	1	1	— ⅛
17⅜	5½	Allegheny pf xw	2	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	Jan 12
17⅞	6¼	Allegheny pf $30 ww	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
17¼	5	Allegheny pf $40 ww	4	11⅜	11¼	11¼	Jan 12
4⅛	7⅜	Allegheny pr pf	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	Jan 12
29¾	14⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	9	25¼	24⅝	25¼	+ 1⅛
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jan 12
197	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	2	183	183	183	—1
1¾	7	Allied Kid (½)	2	11¾	11¼	11¼	Jan 13
14⅝	8¼	Allied Mills (4a)	6	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jan 12
4⅛	4½	Allied Stores	12	10¾	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅛
70⅛	38	Allied St pf (5)	3	63¼	62¼	62¼	Jan 11
55¾	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½)	5	43⅝	43	43⅝	+2
20	11¾	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	19	19	19	+ ⅛
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	4	2½	2	2½	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	1	18	18	18	Jan
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	1	68	68	68	Jan 12
28½	22	Am Ag Ch Del (.35e)	4	22	22	22	+ ⅛
23⅛	10	Am Bk Note (1.20e)	3	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	+ ⅛
14⅜	6¾	Am Bosch	1	7	7	7	Jan 13
52	13⅜	Am Brake Shoe (2)	8	48	48	48	+ ⅛
105⅛	70¾	Am Can (4)	4	98	97⅛	98	+ ⅛
76⅛	60¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	175	175	175	Jan 11
34⅞	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	1	31½	31	31½	+1½
57¾	27	Am Car & Fdy pf	8	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅝
23¾	9½	Am Ch & Cbl (.70e)	12	22	21	21¾	+ ⅜
117	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	117	117	117	+ ¾
25	8⅝	Am Chicle (4a)	3	120	120	120	Dec 31
7⅞	4½	Am Colortype	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jan 10
15	9	Am Comi Alcohol	2	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
16¾	8½	Am Crystal Sugar	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
6¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am European	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Dec 24
51¾	12¼	Am & For Power	1	3¼	3	3¼	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	4¾	4¼	4¼	+1
25⅛	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	4	18½	17⅞	18½	+1
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	3	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
15	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jan 12
8⅞	2	Am Hide & Leather	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	Jan 12
36	12	Am Hide & L pf (3½e)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
45½	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	1	1½	1½	1½	
20⅛	3⅛	Am Ice pf	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jan 13
8¾	4⅛	Am International	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	8¾	Am Locomotive	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jan 12
79	44	Am Locomot pf	3	27½	27	27½	+1½
10	9	Am M & Fdy (.20g)	5	1½	1½	1½	+1
45	23	Am M & Metal	3	15⅛	15	15	Jan 13
122	99½	Am Metal (1e)	2	41¾	41¾	41¾	Jan 12
7⅞	3¼	Am Met 6% pf (6)	15	36½	35⅞	36	Jan 13
47⅝	19	Am Power & Lt	1	118½	118½	118½	Dec 13
41⅛	16⅛	Am P&L $6pf(3⅛k)	7	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅛
19⅛	9	Am P&L $5pf(3⅛k)	3	39½	38¼	39½	+ 1⅛
24½	13	Am Rad & St S	4	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅛
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill	3	35⅛	34¾	35⅛	+1⅛
20⅞	12	Am Roll Mill pf	9	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ¾
2⅜	1	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	2	2	2	2	
58⅜	28⅛	Am Seating (1½e)	4	14	14	14	
140	103	Am Smelt & R (½g)	6	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
61¾	45¾	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	47¾	47½	47¾	+1⅛
40¾	16⅜	Am Steel Fdrs	3	133	132¾	132¾	Jan 13
11¾	6⅞	Am Stores	1	60½	60½	60½	— ⅛
19	22	Am Stove (1.40e)	20	37⅝	36⅜	37⅜	+ 1⅜
31	16⅛	Am Sugar Ref	3	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅜
117⅛	82	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	15⅛	15¼	15¼	Jan 11
20½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	21	21	21	Jan 13
150¼	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	3	90	90	90	+ ⅛
68¾	58	Am Tobacco (5)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jan 9
91⅝	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	20	153	150	153	+3
152	130	Am Tob pf (6)	9	85½	85½	85½	Jan 13
9½	2⅞	Am Type Fdrs	10	88⅛	88⅛	88½	+ ⅛
16⅛	6	Am Water Wks	1	150	150	150	-2
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	7½	7¼	7¼	Jan 13
7⅜	3⅛	Am Woolen	20	13⅝	13	13⅜	+1⅛
45	23⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	83	83	83	Jan 11
9¾	4⅜	Am Zinc L&S	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	4	40¾	40½	40½	Jan 13
42½	21	Anaconda (½e)	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	
64¾	29	Anacon W & C	1	33	33	33	Jan 7
21⅞	10¾	Anchor H Gl (.45e)	38	32½	31⅜	31⅝	+1⅛
20½	10	Andes Copper (½e)	2	51	50¼	50¼	—¼
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	19	19	19	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1¼e)	1	14	14	14	Jan 13
103⅞	82	Armour Del pf (7)	4	2½	2½	2½	Jan 9
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	Jan 12
9	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	3	103⅛	103	103⅛	Jan 10
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	11	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
59⅜	24¼	Armstr'ng Cork(¾e)	2	48	48	48	Jan 12
13	5½	Arnold Const (¾e)	4	52	51½	52	+1⅛
8¾	2½	Artloom Corp	5	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	Jan 13
12⅝	4	Assd Dry Goods	3	9	8¾	9	+ ⅜
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅜
73½	48	Assd D G 2 pf	2	70	70	70	Jan
39½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	Jan 3
44⅞	22¾	Atch T & S F	1	35	35	35	Dec 30
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (2g)	19	39	38¼	38¾	+1⅛
8¼	4¼	Ati Coast Line	3	66	65	66	+2½
14½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	7	26	25	25¾	+ ⅛
27⅝	17¾	Atl G & W In pf	2	7	7	7	Jan 12
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining (1)	3	12⅝	12½	12½	Jan 13
97¼	53⅛	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	23	23	23	
48⅛	38⅝	Atlas Corp (⅛e)	12	107½	107½	107½	Dec 29
8	3¾	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 13
68	36	Atlas Pow (2¼a)	3	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jan 13
8	4⅛	Atlas Tack	3	63½	62½	62½	Jan 12
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jan 10
5⅝	2	Aust Nicholls	1	4	4	4	Jan 12
8½	2½	Aviation Cp (.18½e)	31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jan 12

B

17¼	5	Bald Loco ct	35	15⅜	15½	15½	+ ⅜
11	4	Balt & Ohio	23	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
36	24¾	Bangor & Ar (2½)	4	28½	27¾	28	+ ⅜
23¾	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	7	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
14	5	Barker Bros	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	4	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
21	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾a)	3	18½	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
19⅝	11¾	Beatrice Cream (1a)	3	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
102	90½	Beat Cre pf ww (5)	1	99	99	99	Dec 23
117	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	124	124	124	Jan 7
9	4¾	Belding-Hem (⅝e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
33	75⅛	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	72⅝	Jan 11
29½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	29	36⅝	35⅝	36½	+1¼
21	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (1.65e)	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
56	36⅞	Best & Co (.65e)	2	51	50½	50½	Jan 13
78⅛	39¾	Beth Steel	50	74⅜	72⅝	73⅜	+1¾
18⅛	12⅜	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
114⅞	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	111⅞	111¾	111¾	—1⅜
29¾	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	1	24	24	24	+1
24½	9¾	Black & Decker(½e)	1	19	19	19	Jan 13
19⅛	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	6	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
30½	15⅜	Boeing Airplane	7	31¼	30⅝	31	— ⅛
14¾	9	Bond Stores (.60e)	6	36¼	36	36¼	+ ⅛
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1.40e)	1	13½	13½	13½	
16⅜	16½	Borg-Warner (¾a)	14	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅛
4⅜	1½	Boston & Maine	5	28⅛	27¾	28⅛	+ ⅛
28	14	Brewer Roll B (½g)	1	25	25	25	Jan 12
8⅜	4	Brewing Corp (¾a)	1	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
16	8¾	Bridgeport Brass	4	14¾	14	14⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	12⅞	Briggs Mfg (1e)	10	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	+1⅛
40¼	30	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	39¾	38	38	Jan 12
43	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	44⅛	44¼	44½	+ ⅛
2¾	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jan 12
14¾	5⅜	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
46⅛	16⅞	Bklyn-Man Tr	32	12½	11⅞	12½	+ ⅛
3⅝	10⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf	4	40	39½	40	+1½
41	27¾	Bklyn Un Gas	7	18½	17⅝	18½	+1
14⅛	5½	Brown Shoe (1¾a)	3	33	33	33	Jan 12
13⅜	5⅝	Brun'wick-Balke(1e)	2	13	13	13	+1
7⅛	3¼	Bucyrus-Erie	12	12	12	12	+ ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Mfg	12	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
29	13¼	Budd Wheel	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
39	15½	Bullard Co	2	28	28	28	+ ⅛
16⅜	6¾	Bulova Watch (2)	2	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	+2⅛
22¼	14½	Burlins Mills (1)	2	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
3½	1½	Burr Add Mach(⅛e)	6	18	17⅜	17⅝	+ ⅛
10	5⅝	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	Jan 11
24	16⅜	Butler Bros	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
15⅝	6	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	Jan 13
22	13	Butte Cop & Zinc	2	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
		Byers (AM) Co	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jan 13
		Byron Jackson (1¼a)					

C

24½	23½	Calif Packing	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jan 13
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jan 13
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
10⅜	8¼	Calumet & Hec (⅛e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
26½	8¾	Campbell Wyant	9	16	15⅛	15½	Jan 12
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (⅛e)	14	19⅛	18⅜	19⅛	+ ⅜
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½g)	2	31½	31½	31½	Jan 13
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jan 12
22½	12⅝	Carpenter Steel (.40)	1	19	19	19	Jan 12
3⅛	2½	Carriers & Gen (.80g)	3	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
107½	62½	Case (JI) Co (5e)	5	90	88	88	Jan 13
58	29⅝	Caterpil Tractor (2)	6	46	45	46	+1
106⅝	100⅛	Catern Tract pf (5)	1	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	Jan 8
26⅜	9	Celanese Corp	13	23⅝	21½	22⅝	+1⅝
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	94	94	94	Jan 6
19⅛	12⅜	Celotex Corp	6	17⅞	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
28	18⅛	Cent Aguirre (1½)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jan 12
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	1	22½	22½	22½	Jan 12
14	6⅛	Cent R R N J	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	8	8	8	Jan 12
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
59¼	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (1g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jan 5
12½	4½	Certain-teed Prod	7	48	46⅛	48	+1⅜
33⅝	18	Champ Pap & F	9	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
12⅜	6	Checker Cab	1	26½	26⅜	26½	Jan 13
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (½g)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jan 10
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	10	36¼	35⅝	36¼	+1⅝
48½	20	Ches Corp (½g)	1	87½	87½	87½	+ ⅝
1¾	⅛	Chi & E Ill	4	21½	21½	1⅝	Jan 13
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	10	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
⅛	⅛	Chi & N West	2	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
5½	1	Chi & N West pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	1	3	3	3	Jan 13
5¾	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	½	½	½	
5½	8½	Chi Mail Order	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 13
1	¼	Chi Mail Order pf	9	12	11⅝	11⅝	Jan 13
1⅛	⅛	Chi M St P & P	5	½	½	½	Jan 13
19⅝	6⅞	Chi M St P & P pf	1	1	1	1	+ ⅛
39⅝	22	Chi Pneu Tool	3	18⅜	18	18⅜	+1
47	17⅝	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jan 13
1	⅛	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	47	47	47	Jan 13
12⅝	4	Chi Rock Is & Pac	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
2⅝	⅝	C R I & Pac 6% pf	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jan 12
3	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	3	1½	1½	1½	Jan 10
2¾	1	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	5	8½	8½	8½	Jan 13
19¼	12	Chick Cot Oil (¾e)	9	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
13½	3½	Childs Co					

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Divids in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
88½	35⅜	Chrysler Corp (3e)	53	77¼	75⅛	76⅝	+2⅛
13½	7¾	City Ice & F (1.40e)	3	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
5½	2	City Stores	8	4	3⅞	4	Jan 13
37⅞	10⅝	Clark Equip (½a)	3	32½	32	32	Jan 10
30⅛	15¼	Clev Graph Br (1e)	10	42½	42⅛	42⅜	+1⅛
60¾	32½	Climax Molyb(1.20a)	8	57⅛	56⅛	57½	+1¼
25⅝	10½	Cluett Peabody(.85e)	35	30¼	28½	29	+1
142⅜	105½	Coca-Cola (4½e)	2	141	141	141	+1
61½	37½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	60	60	60	Jan 12
17	7⅛	Colgate-Palm (½a)	9	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
104½	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102⅝	1.2⅜	1.2⅜	Jan 13
39¾	3½	Collins & Aik (1¼e)	2	33	33	33	+1
23⅞	9½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	20½	20½	20½	Jan 12
22⅝	13½	Col Br'cast A (1¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 12
22⅝	13	Col Br'cast B (1¼e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jan 12
9⅞	5⅜	Colum Gas & El	6	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
83	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	44	73⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
19	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	1	79	79	79	
38⅝	25½	Col Pict pf (2½%)	1	13½	13¾	13½	+ ⅛
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	9	28⅝	28½	28⅝	Dec 30
59⅞	23	Comi Credit (4)	1	90	90	90	+2
108½	84	Comi Cred pf (4½)	17	53	52½	53	+ ⅝
64	31½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	Jan 10
112½	90	Comi Inv cv pf (4½)	15	55¼	55	55	
12¼	8¼	Comi Solvents	1	107½	107½	107½	Jan 11
25⅛	7⅝	Com'with & South	27	11¼	10¾	11⅛	+ ⅛
55¾	25	Com & So pf (⅝k)	62	13¾	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
8	22⅛	Com'with Edis (1.60)	9	48¾	47	48¾	+2¾
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	34	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
8¾	5	Congol Nairn (⅝a)	1	8	8	8	
8¾	6	Congress Cigar	2	28⅛	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	10⅛	Consol Aircraft (1e)	3	7½	7⅛	7⅜	
10⅝	4¼	Consol Cigar (½g)	4	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ⅛
34¾	17	Consol Edison (2)	1	8	8	8	+ ⅛
104	88⅛	Consol Edison pf (5)	74	32	30⅝	31⅝	+1½
3⅜		Consol Film Ind	3	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	
12⅛	4½	Cons Film Ind pf(1e)	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jan 12
7⅜	3⅛	Consol Laundries	2	10	10	10	
10⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80)	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	8	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	4	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	Jan 11
95⅞	78	Consum Pow pf(4½)	1	94	94	94	Jan 10
17⅝	9¾	Container Corp	2	15	15	15	Jan 13
26⅜	8¾	Cont Bak A	7	15	15	15	+ ⅛
23¼	11¼	Cont Bak B	07	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
104⅛	65½	Cont Bak pf (8)	7	17½	17½	17½	
49	37½	Cont Can (2e)	2	92½	92½	92½	+ ⅛
116	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	10	42½	41¾	42½	+ ⅛
117⅛	6	Cont Diam Fiber	3	9	8¾	8¾	Jan 13
36½	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	34¾	34¼	34¼	+ ⅛
3⅜		Cont Motors	174	3½	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (1)	8	29½	28½	29¼

Commerce and Finance

Expansion of the ICC Proposed by Lea in Transportation Bill

Business and Industry

Fees for Listing Revised to Steady Exchange Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Committee on stock listings of the New York Stock Exchange has announced changes in listing fees designed to give the exchange a steadier annual income and to make listing more attractive.

Companies planning to list are to be given their choice between an initial annual payment at the rate of $50 for each 10,000 shares, but not less than $2,000, plus a fee continuing for 15 years; and a single fee of $120 for each 10,000 shares, but not less than $5,000. The present "one-for-all-time" fees for stocks were not abandoned.

$2,000 Initial Fee

Under Schedule A, which provides for an initial fee of at least $2,000, the continuing listing fee is 0.075 cent (three-quarters of one-tenth of a cent) a share for the first 2,000,000 shares and 0.05 cent (one-twentieth of a cent) a share for shares in excess of 2,000,000, paid annually and calculated on the anniversary of the issue's admission to dealings. The minimum continuing fee is to be $200 a year. It is to be paid for fifteen years, but no longer than the stock remains listed.

Schedule A makes no change in fees for long-term bonds. They will continue to pay $120 for each $1,000,000 of principal amount at the time of listing and will not pay continuing fees. Short-term bonds with maturities of five years or less are to pay at the rate of $60 for each $1,000,000 and are to be subject to no continuing fees.

Old companies listing new issues as well as companies which never have listed are open to the choice of schedules. Changes in a listed security have been made considerably cheaper, except in cases where the changes are such that a new issue is created. When a change does not alter the rights and preferences of a stock issue, a nominal fee of $250 is charged for an issue subject to the annual continuing fee.

When certificates of deposit, voting-trust certificates, deposit receipts and similar instruments are listed for securities already listed, they are to pay one-fourth the regular initial fee and (if stock) be subject to the regular continuing fee. When unlisted securities are being listed in exchange for listed voting trust certificates, etc., the same arrangement is to be made.

Also Fees for Additions

Where there are split-ups, stock dividends or other increases in the number of shares listed, full initial and continuing fees are to be charged for the additions. Whenever an intitial fee is payable, either at the basic or modified rate, a minimum fee of $120 is to be charged on each application.

The new fee of $250 for minor changes takes the place of the old fee of $30 for each 10,000 shares.

Schedule B, except for the $5,000 minimum, is essentially the old system of fees. For the time being at least, companies listing initially are to be given their choice of schedules.

Under Schedule B_1 any change which does not involve an addition of shares to the list, a change in preference or a merger is charged one-fourth the basic fee. In these three exceptions the full fee is to be charged.

Where the amount eventually to be issued cannot be foretold (as in the case of certificates of deposit or options), the initial fee may be paid in three equal installments. This applies to both schedules, as do the rules that there can be no cash refunds after listings have been authorized, that fees paid on unused authorizations are to be credited on later applications and that $250 of the fee will be retained by the exchange even when it rejects a listing application.

In 1937 income from listing was about $1,438,000, or roughly 20 per cent of the exchange's income.

Power Output Is 1.4 P. C. Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Consumption of electric energy in the United States recovered its stride after a year end stumble, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Output in the week ended January advanced to 2,169,470,000 kilowatthours from 2,120,555,000 in the preceding week, a gain of 2.3 per cent. The total was 1.4 per cent over 2,139,582,000 in the first week of 1938.

Due to holiday considerations, percentage changes from last year according to major geographic areas were unavailable.

Int'l Telephone Enters Electrical Products Field

NEW YORK (AP)—The International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation announced it was extending its manufacturing and sales operations to include a general line of electrical products.

Its manufacturing and sales companies abroad, it was stated, have entered the field of portable electrical tools under a long-term contract between International Standard Electric Corporation, which manages the greater part of the I. T. & T. manufacturing and sales activities, and the Cincinnati Electrical Tool Company of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The I. T. & T. companies acquired the sales and manufacturing rights abroad to the Cincinnati company's products, also technical advice and assistance to enable its factories to manufacture portable electrical tools abroad.

Exchange Seat Up $1,000

NEW YORK (AP)—In the second sale of the year, a seat on the New York Stock Exchange was transferred for $69,000, an increase of $1,000 over the previous transaction. The price of exchange memberships in 1938-39 ranged from $51,000 on June 15 to $85,000 July 13.

Public Debt Over $39,500,000,000

By the Associated Press

Washington

The public debt, soaring to new heights, has passed $39,500,000,000.

The Treasury announced that on Jan. 7 it owed $39,502,543,964, which was $2,337,803,649 more than at the beginning of the fiscal year last July 1.

President Roosevelt, asking for another large spending program next year, has said the debt would reach the unprecedented total of $44,457,845,210 by June 30, 1940.

The Treasury also said its receipts for this fiscal year had passed $3,000,000,000. On Jan. 7, it had collected $3,009,138,616, but had spent a total of $4,745,284,136, causing a deficit of $1,736,145,519.

Commodity Prices Increase Slightly In Week of Jan. 7

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.1 per cent during the week ended January 7, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The advance brought the all-commodity index to 813 price series to 77.0 per cent of the 1926 average. The index is 0.1 per cent below the level of a month ago and 4.7 per cent below a year ago.

Five of the 10 major group classifications advanced during the week. These were building materials, 0.9 per cent; hides and leather products, 0.3 per cent; and foods, fuel and lighting materials, and miscellaneous commodities, 0.1 per cent. Farm products prices declined 1.0 per cent, metals and metal products decreased 0.2 per cent, and house-furnishing goods dropped 0.1 per cent. The textile products and chemicals and drugs groups remained unchanged at last week's level.

The raw materials and finished products groups advanced 0.1 per cent.

Commodity Groups	Jan. 7 1939	Dec. 31 1938	Jan. 9 1937	Jan. 11 1936
All Commodities	77.0	76.9	85.2	80.5
Farm products	67.6	68.3	90.9	78.3
Foods	72.6	72.5	86.7	84.6
Hides & leather prod.	93.9	93.6	102.0	97.7
Textile products	65.3	65.3	74.8	72.4
Fuel & lighting matls.	73.8	73.7	77.5	75.4
Metals & metal prod.	94.6	94.8	99.1	86.0
Building materials	90.0	89.2	90.8	85.2
Chemicals and drugs	76.3	76.3	86.8	80.3
H'furnishing goods	87.5	87.6	85.3	82.4
Miscellaneous	73.1	73.0	74.9	67.8
Raw materials	71.1	71.0	87.4	77.6
Semimanufac. articles	75.0	75.0	84.9	75.0
Finished products	80.5	80.4	84.6	82.9
All commodities other than farm products	79.1	78.9	84.0	80.9
All commodities other than farm prod.&fds.	80.6	80.5	83.0	78.8

Midwest Commodity Carloadings Seen Rising in Quarter

BALTIMORE (AP)—Freight carloadings of commodities in the mid-Atlantic states in the first quarter of 1939 will better those for the corresponding period last year by about 5 per cent, reports presented at a meeting of the Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board here estimated. In some lines tonnage increases will range from 2 to 27 per cent, according to the estimates. These include especially brick and clay products, cement, roofing materials, slate, paints, oils, varnishes, iron and steel, hard surface floor coverings and all other materials affected by building programs and replacements.

Fresh fruits, other than citrus, fresh vegetables, other than potatoes, gravel, sand and stone, sugar, syrup, molasses, machinery and boilers are expected to run 1 to 5 per cent below the 1938 loadings. It was estimated there would be no change in loadings of grain, hay, straw, alfalfa, potatoes, ore and concentrates, and fertilizers.

Deadline on Wool Loans Is Extended

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Commodity Credit Corporation has extended from January 31 to February 28 the deadline for acceptance of wool loans from banks, co-operatives and others qualified as lending agencies.

The corporation also announced that loans totaled $14,912,237 on 82,566,542 grease pounds as of December 31 when the loan program expired. Repayments reported include $4,058,050 on 22,355,753 grease pounds.

Coffee Would Repeal The 'Hot Oil Law'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative John Coffee (D) of Washington, has proposed repeal of the so-called Connolly "hot-oil" law, contending it had "served only the monopolistic oil interests."

Mr. Coffee said the act had placed an "unbearable burden" on independent producers, refiners and marketers of oil.

The law, which forbids interstate shipment of oil in excess of state allowables, expires June 30.

N. Y. Power Rate Cuts To Save About $584,000

ALBANY (AP)—Reduced rates by the New York Power and Light Corporation that are expected to save about $584,000 a year for 200,000 consumers in the eastern section of the State were affirmed of the Public Service Commission.

The reductions, which the commission said would be effective on Jan. 12, will affect bills of customers in the Albany, Schenectady, Troy, Cohoes, Rensselaer, Amsterdam, Glens Falls, Gloversville, Saratoga, Hudson, Canajoharie, Broadalbin, Cobleskill, Greenwich, Mountain and Port Henry service districts of the power company.

Chain Store Sales In December Best For the Year 1938

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of December, chain store sales made the best showing for the year 1938, according to a compilation by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc.

The first 25 chains, continues the report, showed an aggregate December volume of $381,050,304, an increase of $18,800,645 or 5.2 per cent over the same month a year ago.

For the 12 months ending December 31 these chains had sales totaling $2,936,721,525, which compares with sales of $3,061,312,704, a decrease of $124,591,179 or 4.07 per cent from the same period last year.

Sales Volume Up

The 1938 figures above compare favorably with December, 1936, when the sales volume of the same chains was $365,234,249, and $2,812,616,475 for the same 12 months' period that year, and again with 1935, when these chains reported a sales volume of $331,813,587 for December, and $2,624,190,470 for the 12 months' period in 1935.

Last month's sales volume was substantially greater than in the past October, the second largest month, when the same chains had a sales volume of $274,420,260.

The following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains for December and for the 12 months arranged in groups:

	Dec. 1938	Dec. 1937
Mail Order	$127,458,043	$119,667,688
Variety	177,463,815	168,564,378
Grocery	51,236,194	49,986,100
Drug	10,977,522	10,784,836
Shoe	5,607,686	5,222,668
Apparel	8,309,004	8,034,489
	381,050,304	362,249,659

The excellent showing made by chain stores last month may be explained by the following factors: In the first place, the fact that last December there were five Saturdays, with one coming just before Christmas, as against four in the same month a year ago, helped to increase the sales volume for all the divisions.

Business Improved

In the second place, although better business was reported in nearly all sections of the country, the South and West showed the greatest advances. Pennsylvania, an important chain store area, and New York City as well, lagged somewhat behind the other districts, New York City being almost alone among the major cities that failed to report retail sales clearly above a year ago.

In the third place, increased employment in private industry, though comparatively small, undoubtedly tended to swell the month's sales volume. The decline of 4.07 per cent for the year for these chains may be regarded as relatively good, when compared with the department stores' reported decrease of 8.0 per cent for the same period.

What to Do About Audits Big Question Before Management

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Wall Street is still puzzling just what to do about the auditing problem raised by the McKesson & Robbins marvel. Accountants are still explaining, Government officials are still investigating, and auditors are still worrying. Corporate managements, soon to go into annual meeting, are puzzling what to tell their stockholders, and corporate lawyers are pausing, pen in hand, over what changes to make in corporate by-laws relating to the audits.

The Securities and Exchange Commission has been holding hearings in New York. It comes in the picture by charging the Musica brothers with false reports to stockholders. It has had the Price, Waterhouse people on the carpet, ostensibly as witnesses against the Musicas, actually as defendants against the charge of overlooking the now-obvious.

So far the hearing has been into how it was done. Next, the Commission is expected to look into why it wasn't discovered; lastly, it will, folks expect, ask Price, Waterhouse and others what ought to be done about catching future Musicas. The State Attorney General is working on the case, and a Federal grand jury.

New Recommendations Vague

On Dec. 27 the Attorney General asked the American Institute of Accounting and the New York State Society of C. P. A.'s to come round on Jan. 6 and explain what to do about such queer cases as Richard Whitney, Interstate Hosiery, McCaffrey & Co. and Coster-Musica. They came round, and after the meeting at long last gave out a public release. Following are some points in the release.

First it said that the American Institute of Accounting goes back to 1887, has 5100 members and is like most professional societies. The New York State Society has 3100 members. The AIA and the New York Society have already discussed the problem with the SEC on Jan. 4.

The release then reviewed the bibliography as briefed on this page on Dec. 27, from the 1917 memorandum on "Approved Methods for the Preparation of Balance-Sheet Statements" down to the Institute's 1936 "Examination of Financial Statements by Independent Public Accountants," and the 1938 bulletin "A Statement of Accounting Principles" by Sanders, Hatfield and Moore.

The release then told over the usual hedges of the accounting profession including the Kingston Cotton Mills decision ("the auditor is not a bloodhound but a watch-dog").

Then it went into "Possible Improvements in Auditing." This in turn was mostly hedge— ". . . It is therefore extremely doubtful whether any legislation or inflexible rules on the scope of audits would be practicable . . . While no recommendations can be made with confidence at this time (on inventory audting) the AIA and the NYSS will continue to give careful consideration etc. . . ."

Should Stockholders Select

Then it said "It has also been widely suggested that the auditor should be elected by stockholders rather . . . by management. . . . precedent in some foreign countries, in the Pennsylvania corporation code, and in individual companies in this country . . . A change of this nature might be accomplished by legislation or by voluntary amendment of corporation by-laws . . ." This was the outstanding pertinent suggestion in the report.

This has been also the outstanding pertinent suggestion made by anybody since Bridgeport. It was made to this correspondent when he first started on the story in December, by a conservative banker, and it was implied by SEC Chairman Douglas in a Texas speech recently. Mr. Douglas wants fewer directors but more active ones; in brief, he wants "directors who direct."

The point is that Price, Waterhouse was hired by Coster-Musica, not by the stockholders. Everybody is now saying auditors should be hired by the stockholders, as in England. Wilfred May suggested it in a December 18 story in the New York Herald Tribune which received much praise among auditors. Francis G. Allen said so in a lead story in Barron's December 26. It is a popular thought here.

Directorships Now Hazardous

One of the difficulties is that the New Deal has made directorships a hazardous profession. As a result of the onerous liabilities imposed on directors by the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and the rules pushing bankers off corporate directorships, not only have many of the $20-a-meeting dummy directorships like those of Franklin Roosevelt on the Camco board been given up, but a lot of good directors have also abandoned ship. Wall Street's question is, "Where is Professor Douglas going to get his prfessional directors who will go poking around warehouses and stuff looking for trouble?" He doesn't want directors who will sit on thirty or forty boards, but ones who will sit on a few boards and really direct. Folks say here then that "a whole new profession will have to spring from the ground—and be paid for." Then the stockholders will hire directors (and have to check on them) and the directors will hire auditors (and check on them) who will check on the management. It will certainly add a bit to the overhead of corporate management.

Coster-Musica's board of directors consisted of 12 management men and half a dozen outside lawyers and bankers. The trouble is that if the managing president is the strong man he should be he will pick his directors anyway, and if he is a weak man whom the directors can checkmate they won't want him anyway. Everybody seems to agree that Coster-Musica was a most impressive fellow who gave everybody the feeling of great ability, energy and reliability.

Deception Hard to Expose

In fact some people think his career was fated to run on to the end of the book without detection. How Price, Waterhouse could overlook such widespread deception will always seem strange to most people, and probably seemed for a long time strange to Price, Waterhouse. The most impressive answer is that nobody suspected, or could be expected to suspect, that the Vernards and Dietrichs in key positions through the firm were brothers in the flesh. The solution was like the denouement of a midnight mystery story, written so as to lead the reader to think the most guilty character the most innocent. The clue was in the back of the book.

Leidesdorf is now going over the books with a fine-tooth comb, but it is unlikely that Leidesdorf does the same on every auditing job they take. They are in the position of a reader who has turned to the back of the detective story first for the clue. After that he can find the evidence on every page.

A wild suggestion in circulation now is that firms rotate auditors. This would be alright for the big auditing houses, hard on the little ones with only a few accounts or only one. The big firms crowd their staffs during the busy season from January to April, then carry them through the dull season until the preliminary work for the next year begins in the autumn. There are a dozen big firms and scores of little ones. Among the big ones are Arthur Andersen & Co.; Barrow, Wade, Guthrie & Co.; Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co.; Ernst & Ernst; Haskins & Sells; Lybrand, Ross Bros., & Montgomery; Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co; Price, Waterhouse & Co.; Touche, Niven & Co., Arthur Young & Co.

The Weirdest Case

Informed people say the Coster-Musica case tops in weirdness the celebrated Interstate Hosiery Company case already mentioned by the Attorney General. In that case an accountant of an outside auditing firm, with a flair for the mysterious and peculiar, stuck in false entries into his working papers at apparent random for several years. Apparently he did not benefit himself at all; the only (temporary) beneficiaries were the management and stockholders, who thought from the final statements built on these padded work-sheets that they had more money for dividends and bonuses than they really had.

Accountants are taking the opportunity to air a favorite suggestion of theirs—the "natural business year."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

Three steps have been taken by the British authorities to protect sterling against the recent heavy pressure of sales and the outward flow of gold to America. The clearing banks were apparently asked to discourage the raising of credit on the security of gold.

Last May the ban on loans secured by gold was lifted, and the ease of obtaining credit for gold purchases either spot or forward has been a major factor in the development in recent months of a forward market in gold. Particularly heavy forward purchases were made during the last week of September, which are now maturing. Restriction of credit caused by the banks response to the official request is now forcing spot resales of gold.

The premium on forward dollars has recently been equivalent to an interest rate of 2¼ per cent per annum, which has naturally led London banks to keep some of their liquid funds in New York. The authorities have asked the banks to abstain from operating on their own account in the forward dollar market, in order not to restrict credit conditions in London, and also maintain as difficult conditions as possible for speculators in sterling.

Third Step Taken

A third step intended to protect sterling was announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Proposals for foreign lending or repatriation of British securities held abroad, or similar transactions, are referred to the Foreign Transactions Advisory Committee, whose advice is accepted as final, although the committee has no legal powers, and the control has never been authorized as such by legislation.

Last February the control was relaxed, in view of the then strong position of the pound, for certain types of foreign loans, and for issues intended to raise British funds for purchase of assets abroad. These relaxations have now been withdrawn, with the purpose of preventing such transfers of British funds as were proposed in the payment of over £6,000,000 for 2,200,000 shares in F. W. Woolworth held in America.

These three steps are very weak weapons with which to arrest the flow of gold to the United States which prevailed during the past months. Such feeble measures cannot hope to offset the strong drive of political unrest and fears of impending war in Europe. Only political appeasement can arrest such a gold movement and restore faith in a peaceful economic future for European business; and who knows how to achieve such appeasement?

Financing By Request

The measures described above provide interesting illustration of Britain's method of financial Government by request rather than by compulsion. In strict law as it stands at the moment, there is no reason why the clearing banks should not refuse to curtail their possible earnings merely at an official request, conveyed through the usual channels; nor need the issuing houses obey the advice of the Foreign Transactions Advisory Committee. But if they did not follow such advice, they would probably soon be compelled to by law. So the banks and other financial bodies consider it better to go quietly than to await the impulse of force.

The Christmas season has apparently been poor for retail trade in all groups. Businesses which have fared best have been those catering at cheap prices to a mass market. More expensive and luxury goods have sold badly.

Luxury goods are of course the first to suffer from stock market depression, but bad conditions have spread over a wider trading market than the purely luxury.

One factor in reduced spending has been the lower earnings of many people during the past year, combined with the prospect of income tax payments on the first of January based on the high earnings of 1937. A restraining influence on spending has also been exercised by the probability of still higher taxation rates during the next income tax year.

Weather conditions also affected retail trade, except for house coal bought in much larger than normal quantities to protect the English household from the severities of a real winter, with many inches of snow on the ground and a hard frost. Deliveries of coal and coke to households was much delayed by the increased demand and the bad road conditions, and many suppliers broke English tradition by working right through the sacred Christmas holidays.

Meat Regulation

The Ministry of Agriculture's Christmas present for the British housewife was an announcement that imports of mutton and lamb are to be regulated in quantity in order to protect the price of British grown mutton and lamb.

In the first 11 monts of 1938, mutton imports by quantity were 4.4 per cent higher than in the same period of 1937; lamb imports were 1 per cent lower, and tinned and other forms of lamb and mutton were 20 per cent higher, though very small in quantity. In the same period sales of British sheep and lambs in England and Wales were 11.2 per cent higher, against a 1.1 per cent increase in total imports.

It is therefore ridiculous to suggest that prices of British products have fallen because of higher imports. British prices are lower because British output was higher under the inducement of rising prices in immediately past years.

The signs are that the number of ewes kept for breeding is higher this year than last and that consequently next year will see a still larger increase in British output. Reduction in imports sufficient to offset this increase in home production would have to be severe, and would penalize the consumer of cheaper imported meats for the benefit of the British sheep breeder.

Lea Bill Places All Interstate Rates Under ICC

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP)—Chairman Clarence Lea (D), California, of the House Interstate Commerce Committee introduced a general transportation bill today intended to aid railroads and bring all interstate freight rates under jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The legislation would reorganize the ICC, broaden its jurisdiction to include such transportation agencies as oil pipe lines and air travel, would permit different rates for related carriers and would authorize the RFC to make equipment and other loans which the ICC might approve.

It also would permit railroads themselves, rather than the ICC, to initiate proposals for consolidations, mergers or purchases of facilities.

Special Appeals Board

Mr. Lea's bill would increase the membership of the ICC from 11 to 14. Nine members would function as a rate section and the other five would handle interstate transportation finance matters.

In addition, the Lea bill would create a special appeals board whose chairman would be appointed by President Roosevelt. A special administrator, also to be selected by the President, would be authorized to study general transportation problems and recommend legislation.

Representative Lea said the administrator would determine the "relative economy and fitness" of rail, motor and water carriers and would recommend steps to limit each type "to the purposes for which it is best fitted."

The bill, he asserted, would give the new commission jurisdiction to regulate rates, fares and charges of common carriers by water in interstate commerce on inland canals and coastwise waterways of the United States.

The commission would be authorized to prescribe minimum rates that might be charged by railroads, motortrucks, motor bus, coastwise shipping, inland water carriers, pipe lines and air carriers.

Special Railroad Court

The bill also would establish a special railroad reorganization court of three members to be selected by the Chief Justice of the United States from existing circuit judges and district judges. This body would have jurisdiction over virtually all bankruptcy proceedings.

"The carriers are authorized," Mr. Lea said, "to propose consolidations, mergers, purchases, leases, operating contracts or acquisition of control. If the commission finds that the proposed control will promote the public interest, it may authorize the same 'upon the terms and condition and with the modifications' found to be reasonable."

Mr. Lea said the commission, upon investigation, might prescribe the minimum rates for interstate commerce under its jurisdiction.

"This power," he said, "includes that of prescribing different minimum rates for different carriers. The purpose is to restrict cut-throat competition by the same or different types of transportation agencies and, so far as practical, protect the reasonable rate of the most economic carrier."

A commission minimum rate order would prevail over that of any other Federal regulatory body such as the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the Maritime Commission and the Island Waterways Corporation.

G. E.'s Orders Gain 14 P. C. in Quarter

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. (AP)—General Electric Co. announced orders received during the fourth quarter of 1938 totaled $63,419,265, a decrease of 14 per cent in comparison with the $73,997,063 in the final quarter of 1937.

Elected Directors

Wide World Studio; Wide World

Above: Raymond N. Ball, President of the Lincoln-Alliance Bank and Trust Company, Rochester, N. Y., and Chairman of the Finance Committee of the University of Rochester elected a Director of the Eastman Kodak Company. Below: Paul S. Achilles, Managing Director of the Psychological Corporation and lecturer on business and industrial psychology at Columbia University, also elected a Director of the Eastman Kodak Company.

A. T. & T. Income In Quarter Equal To $2.17 a Share

NEW YORK, Jan. 14 (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Co., for the three months ended December 31 last, today reported net income of $40,487,000 after charges, equal to $2.17 a common share, against $47,772,406 or $2.56 a common share in the like 1937 quarter. The company said earnings for the month of December 1938 were "partly estimated."

For the 12 months ended December 31 last, net income as $152,037,000 after charges, equal to $8.14 a common share, against $179,834,815 or $9.62 a share in the preceding year.

The income account is figured on a "parent-company" basis, with dividends from subsidiaries forming the principal item, totaling $38,894,000 for the quarter and $147,896,000 for the year.

The company voted $9 per share dividends on its common stock during 1938. In the final quarter, it failed to earn the going dividend by $1,558,000, and for the full year netted $16,144,000 less than the amount disbursed in dividend payments, the statement showed.

The report said in the final three 1938 months, the Bell System, which included most of the principal telephone operating subsidiaries, showed a net gain of about 185,000 phones, contrasted with an increase of 170,000 in the like 1937 quarter. For the year 1938 the system reported a net gain of around 430,000 phones, against 876,000 in 1937. There were approximately 15,760,000 Bell System telephones in service December 31 last.

Emery Boston Bank Director

At a meeting of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Boston, Boston, Mass., all officers were re-elected. Mr. George I. Emery was elected an assistant vice-president.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

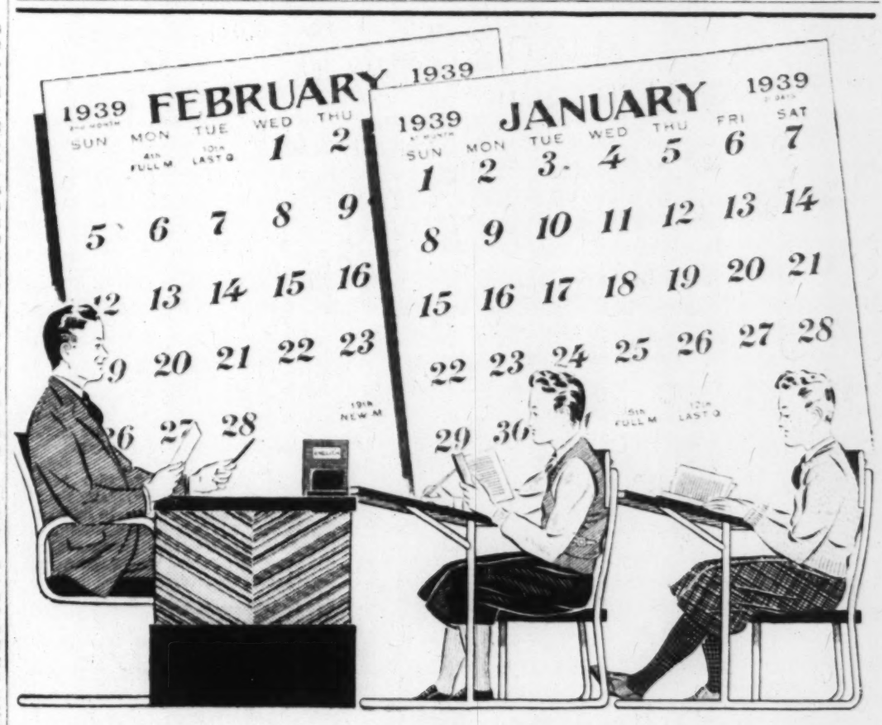
BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Home Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Union Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Feb. 10

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	Jan. 16
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 18
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20
Medford Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Feb. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Feb. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Feb. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Feb. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Feb. 10



New students accepted at mid-term

If your child has missed the first term of school he may be enrolled at mid-term for the remainder of the year. Since the winter term is about a month away you have time to consider the opportunities offered by schools advertising in The Christian Science Monitor and select the one which best meets your needs. Consult the school advertisements in the Monitor published Tuesdays and Saturdays on the Education Page. Or write to the School Section, Advertising Department, One Norway Street, Boston.

SELECT A MONITOR-ADVERTISED SCHOOL

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108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 8700

111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-8040

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
800	Aero Sup Mfg B (1⅛e)	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛
25	Ala Gt Sou (6e)	62	62	62
30	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	72	72	72
800	Alum Co Am	120¾	118	120¾
50	Alum Ltd	133	133	133
100	Am Airlines	19½	19½	19½
200	Am Beverage	2	2	2
100	Am Centrifugal	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Am Cyan B (.60)	23½	23	23½
2700	Am Gas & El (1.40)	35	33½	35
800	Am Light & T (.30g)	17½	17	17½
200	Am Meter (1½e)	28½	27½	28½
100	Am Superpow pf	19¼	19¼	19¼
1100	Ark Nat Gas	3	3	3
800	Ark Nat Gas A	3¼	3¼	3¼
10	Ark P&L pf (7)	88	88	88
2100	Asso G&El	⅛	⅛	⅛
1900	Assod G&El A	⅛	⅛	⅛
1000	Asso G&El pf	6⅛	5¾	6⅛
200	Atl Cst Fish	3½	3½	3½
200	Atlas Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Auto V Mach (½a)	8½	8½	8½
400	Avery & S war	1¼	1¼	1¼
2550	Aviation&Trans	4	3¾	4
200	Babcock & Wil	26½	26	26½
50	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	21	21	21
1300	Baldwin Loco war	8	7¾	7¾
100	Barium Stk Stl	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1000	Beeche Aire	6¾	6½	6¾
900	Bell Aire	29⅝	29⅛	29⅜
900	Bellanca Aire(.40e)	10¾	10½	10¾
200	Bliss (E W)	15¾	15½	15¾
50	Bliss & Laugh (1½g)	18½	18¼	18½
20	Bohack (HC) 1pf	23	22½	22½
100	Bourjois (.40e)	3½	3½	3½
800	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
100	Braz Tr L&P	8	8½	8½
800	Brewst Asts (.30e)	11⅞	11½	11⅞
100	Brif N&EP pf (1.60)	22½	22½	22½
300	Bunk Hill & S	13	12½	13
1100	Carrier Corp	18½	18⅛	18½
100	Cen Ohio Stl (⅜e)	8	8	8
100	Cen Stl El	⅜	⅜	⅜
50	Chesebrough (4a)	128	128	128
200	Chi Flex Shaft	64	64	64
400	Cities Service	7¾	7½	7¾
200	Cit Svc pf	48⅜	47	48⅜
25	Cit Svc P & L$7 pf	57½	57½	57½
25	Cit Svc P & L $6 pf	56	56	56
100	Claude Neon Lts	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Cleve Tract	5	5	5
200	Clinch Coal	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Colts P F Arms (2a)	85	85¾	85¾
25	Colum G&E pf (5)	58	58	58
600	Colum O & G (.15e)	3⅜	3½	3⅜
1000	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
700	Cons Copperm (¼e)	8	7¾	8
100	Cons G&7 Bal (3.60	71	71	71
100	Cons Royalty (.20)	1½	1½	1½
100	Cont Roll & Stl	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Cooper-Bess	8½	8¼	8½
100	Copperwd St (1.20)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
1600	Creole Pet (½a)	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
100	Cuneo Press (1½g)	50	49½	49½
100	Davenp Hos (1½e)	15	15	15
100	Dayton Rub (.12½)	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
100	Decca Records (.60e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Det Mich Stove	2	2	2
2100	Divco Twin Trk	5	4⅞	5
100	Driver-Har	19	19	19
100	Duro-Test	5½	5½	5½
200	Eagle Pic Ld	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
150	East G&F 6pf	10⅜	10½	10⅜
25	East G&F pr pf	22½	22½	22½
25	East Sta pf B	18	18	188
8400	El Bond & Sh	11⅜	10⅞	11⅜
600	El B&Sh pf (6)	64½	63⅜	64½
200	El B&Sh $5 pf (5)	58	57	58
200	Elect Shar	2	17⁄8	2
100	Emp G&F 8% pf	57½	55	57½
150	Emp G&F 7% pf	57½	53	57½
100	Esquire-Cor (1.20)	73¼	73¼	73¼
700	Fairchild Av (.30e)	11½	11¼	11½
80	Fire As Phil (2a)	60	60	60
200	Fisk Rub (.40e)	10⅞	10½	10⅞
300	Ford M Can A (1)	22¼	22	22¼
100	Froedt G&M (.10g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Fuller $3 cv	20	20	20
100	Gen T&R pf A (6)	95½	95½	95½
100	Gen Wat Gas pf (.40)	6¼	6¼	6¼
25	Georg Pow $6 (6)	82¼	82¼	82¼
700	Glen Alden Coal	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Gorh Inc A	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
400	Gt Atl & P nv(4)	79¼	79¼	79¾
100	Gt Nor Pap (1a)	38½	38½	38½
100	GrummanAirE¾e	19	19	19
600	Gulf Oil (1)	39¼	38⅝	39¼
300	Hearn D Strs	4¾	5	5
600	Hecla Min (.30e)	9	8¾	9
150	Horn & Hard (2)	38⅜	38	38⅜
200	Humble Oil (2a)	68	67¼	68
50	Huyler's pf St	7	7	7
800	Ill Iowa Pow pf	20½	19½	20½
400	Imp Oil reg (½a)	16¼	16¼	16¼
50	Ins Co N Am (2a)	65	65	65
100	Int Industr	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Int Pap & Pow war	3½	3½	3½
1200	Internat Pet (1½a)	26⅜	26¼	26⅜
100	Inters Home Eq (.44)	5¼	5¼	5¼
20	Inters Pw Del pf	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Intn Firem vtc (1.20)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
125	Jer CP&L 5½pf(5½)	73	73	73
125	Jer CP&L 5½pf(5½)	73	73	73
500	Lake Shore M (4)	49	48¾	49
100	Lakey Fdy & M	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
50	Line Material (.20g)	13	13	13
3500	Lockheed Airc	31⅝	31	31⅜
100	Long Is Lig	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Lynch Corp (2)	34	34	34
50	Master Elec (1)	16¼	16¼	16¼
100	Merritt-C & S	5¾	5¾	5¾
25	Merritt-C&S pf A	74	74	74
3	Michigan G & O	2¼	2⅛	2¼
50	Midvale (5e)	106	106	106
100	Mont Mtge Oil (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Molybdenum	5½	5½	5½
2600	Monogram Pict	3	2⅞	3
300	Mount Prod (.60)	5	5	5
300	Nat Bellas Hess	½	½	½
100	Nat City Lines (⅔e)	11¾	11⅝	11¾
350	Nat Stl Car (1⅔g)	57¾	57⅛	57¾
1500	Nat Un Rad	1½	1½	1½
100	Neptune Met A	5	5	5
25	N EngPA 6%pf (1½)	58¼	58¼	58¼
100	NYC Omnibus war	17	17	17
300	Niag Hud Pow (⅛e)	8¾	8¾	8⅝
25	Niag Hud 1 pf (5)	86½	86½	86½
300	Niag Sh Md B	6	5¾	6

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
600	Niles-Bem-P (2)	58	58	58
1000	Nor Am Lt & Pow	1½	1½	1½
700	Nor Sta Pw A	11	10¼	11
100	Okla Nat Gas pf	40	40	40
200	Pac G&E 62pf(1½)	32⅜	32¼	32¼
1600	Pantepec Oil Am Sh	6⅝	6½	6⅝
100	Pender Gr B (⅓e)	7½	7½	7½
50	Penin Tel (1.60a)	30¾	30¾	30¾
200	Pennroad	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
200	Pa-Cent Airl	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
100	Pa Gas & El A	3¾	3¾	3¾
30	Pa2P&L $6 pf	96	95	96
375	Pa P&L $7 pf	100½	100¼	100½
150	PaWat&P (1½g)	76¾	75	76¾
300	Pharis T&R (.15g)	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
300	Phoenix Sec	6⅛	6	6⅛
100	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Pitts Metallu	8	7½	8
100	Pitts Pl Gl (1⅜e)	103½	103½	103½
1000	Premier Gld (.12)	2¼	2¼	2¼
50	P S Ind $7 pr pf	46½	46½	46½
25	Pug Sd P&L $5 pf	34½	34½	34½
250	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	14½	14	14½
100	Raym Conc (1)	19⅛	19⅜	19⅞
100	Raytheon Mfg	2	2	2
100	Richmond Rad	3½	3½	3½
100	Rome Cable	12	12	12
200	Rossia Intl	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Rustless I&S	11⅞	11½	11⅞
25	Safety Car H&L (2e)	60	60	60
100	St Regis Pap	3½	3½	3½
300	Salt Dome Oil	15¾	15½	15¾
100	Scovill Mfg	24¼	24¼	24¼
100	Scullin Stl war	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Selberling Rub	6	5⅞	5⅞
50	Sely Ind pf (5½)	62½	62½	62½
400	Seversky Aire	4⅞	4	4⅜
100	Shattuck-Denn	7⅜	7	7⅜
150	Sherwil-Wms (2½e)	109	109	109
1	So Penn Oil (1½a)	33	33	33
10	So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	41¾	41¾	41¾
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	29¼	29¼	29¼
100	Southld Roy (1½e)	6¼	6¼	6¼
300	St Oil Ky (1a)	17⅞	17⅝	17¾
100	St Oil Neb	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	St Oil Ohio	21	21	21
1000	St Pow&Lt	12	11⅞	11⅞
50	St Pow&L pf	29	29	29
200	Stand Prod	9	9	9
400	Stand Stl Sprg	21¼	20½	21¼
100	Starrett Corp vtc	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Sterling Inc(.20)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Stetson (JB)	5½	5½	5½
100	Stinnes (H)	1	1	1
100	Superior Oil Cal	42	42	42
200	Technicolor(.1e)	20¾	20⅝	20⅝
50	Thew Shovel(½e)	14	14	14
100	Tob Prod Exp(.35e)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
150	Tob Sec Ltd(.625e)	15	15	15
100	Transwest Oil	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	Tubize Chat	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜
200	Unit Cig-W Stores	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
200	Unit Gas	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1300	Unit L&Pow A	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Unit Lt&Pow B	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
700	Unit L&P pf	31½	29	31½
75	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	82½	81½	82½
100	US & Int Sec	½	½	½
100	US Foil B	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	US Rub Recd	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Unit WallPp (.10e)	2½	2½	2½
300	Util Power & Lt	¼	¼	¼
100	Util P&L pf	14¼	13⅞	14¼
200	Utility Equit	2	2	2
25	Util Equit pr (2e)	53¼	53¼	53¼
100	Waco Aire	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Wagner Bak vtc	7	7	7
100	Wayne Knit M (1e)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100	Wentworth Mfg (.20e)	2½	2½	2½
100	West Air Exp	4	4	4
10	West Md 1 pf	42	42	42
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Wilson-Jones	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Wolverine Tube	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Woolwth Ltd (.538e)	14	14	14

Total stock sales today, 70,000 shares; year ago, 122,775 shares.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	Close
1	Ala Pow 5s '46	104	104	104
1	Ala Pow 5s '51	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Ala Pow 4½s '67	84	84	84
4	Ala Pow 5s '56	97	96½	96½
2	Alumin Ltd 5s '48	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	Am G & E 5s 2028	109	108⅞	108⅞
10	Ark Lou Gas 4s '51	103½	103½	103½
2	Ark P&L 5s '56	103½	103½	103½
50	As Elec 4½s '53	44⅞	41¼	44⅞
51	As G & E 5s '50	33	30	33
35	As G & E 5s '58	31	20⅛	31
49	As G G E 4½s '49	20	20	20
1	Atlan City El 3¼s '64	105½	105½	105½
18	Baldw L 4s '50	107⅛	105	107
7	Birm El 4½s '68	88	88	88
10	Can or P 5s '57	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
9	Carro P&L 5s '56	99¾	99½	99⅝
1	Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	101¾	101¾	101¾
19	Cen P&L 5s '56	100⅛	100	100
4	Cen St El 5½s '54	34	33⅛	33⅛
3	Cen St P&L 5½s '53	58¼	58¼	58¼
5	Chic&Ill Mid 4½s '56	99½	99½	99½
1	Chi J R'&USY 5s '40	104	104	104
10	Cin St Ry 5½s '52	70½	70½	70½
1	Cities Ser 5s '69	71	71	71
13	Cities Ser 5s '58	71	69	71
49	Cities Ser 5s '50	7⅞	6⅞	7⅛
4	CSGSJp5s42	101 17-32	101 17-32	101 17-32
2	CSGPip6s43	102 19-32	102 19-32	102 19-32
18	Cit S P&L 5½s'49	76½	73¼	76½
168	Cit S Pow 5½s '52	77	73⅜	76½
2	Coomun P&L 5s '57	76¼	76¼	76¼
2	CommuPubSvc5s '60A	101	100¾	100¾
2	Con G E L&P 4½s '71	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
7	Cont G&E 5s '58A	83¾	83½	83¾
2	DelElPow 5½s '59	105½	105	105
10	Det Int Br 6½s'52	8	8	8
23	East G&F 4s'56 A	64	62½	64
2	Edison El Illm 3½s'65	111¾	111¼	111¾
4	Empire P&L 5 5s'52	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
1	Erie Ltg 5s'67	107½	107½	107½
3	Fed Water 5½s'54	83½	83	83
18	Fla P&L 5s'54	91½	91¼	91½
1	Gary E&G 5s'44 st	97¼	97¼	97¼
4	Gen Pub Ut 6½s'56	83¼	83	83¼
3	Gen W Wk 5s'43 A	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝
71	Geo Pow 5s'67	98¼	97½	98¼
1	Geo P&L 5s'78	59	59	59
14	Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	71⅝	71⅜	71⅝
1	Groc St Prod 6s '45	52	52	52
10	Ill Pow&Lt 5s '56 C	97	96⅜	97
6	Ill Pow&L 5½s'57	88	87	88
1	Ill Pow&L 6s '53	103½	103½	103½
1	Ill Pow&L 5½s '54 B	99½	99½	99½
1	Ind E 5s '51 C	88	88	88
1	Ind Svc 5s '63 A	55¼	55¼	55¼
2	Int P Sec 7s '57 E	52¼	52	52¼
4	Inters Pow 6s '52	41½	41½	41½
13	Inters Pow 5s '57	59	58½	59
8	Inters P Svc 5s '56D	86	85½	85½
2	Ia Pub Svc 5s '57	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
1	Ky Util 5½s '55 F	98	98	98
14	Ky Util 5s '69 I	93½	93	93½
2	Ky Util 5s '61 H	93½	93½	93½
5	Lake SupDP3½s'66A	101½	101½	101½
1	Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	108½	108¼	108¼
1	Lex Util 5s '52	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
5	Long Isl Lt 6s '45	95	94	95
2	Lou P&L 5s '57	106¼	106¼	106¼
13	Milw G Lt 4½s '67	99¾	99¾	99¾
7	Minn P&L 4½s '78	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	Minn P&L 5s '55	104⅝	104½	104⅝
1	Scripps 5½s '43	102½	102½	102½
1	Nat P&L 6s	99¾	99¾	99¾
2	Nat P&L 5	94¼	94¼	94¼
2	N Eng G&E 5s '50	55	55	55
5	N Eng G&E 5s '48	55	55	55
15	N Eng G&E 5s '47	55½	55	55⅜
1	N Eng Pow 5½s '54	95¼	95¼	95¼
2	N Ori PS 6s '49 A	92¾	92¾	92¾
1	NY&Westl Ltd 5s2004	104½	104½	104½
26	NY St E&G 4½s'80	101	100½	100½
2	Nor Am L&P5½s'56	97½	97½	97½
6	Nor Ind Pub S 5s '69	106⅜	106	106
2	Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Nor Ind PS 4½s'70E	104	104	104
2	Nor Penn P S 5s '57	99½	99½	99½
6	OklaNatG 4½s'51A	106	105¾	105¾
1	Okla P&Wat 5s '48	93½	93½	93½
2	Pac P&L 5s '55	77	76¾	77
9	Pen Cen P&L 4½s'77	93¼	93	93
4	Pen El 4s '71 F	99	98¾	99
2	Pen Pub S 6s '47 C	107	107	107
1	Peo Gas L&C 4s '81 B	93	93	93
1	Peo Gas L&C 4s '61	95½	95½	95½
2	Phila El P 5½s '72	112¼	112¼	112¼
2	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	78¾	78¾	78¾
2	Rond Wat C&C 5s '40	70¼	70¼	70¼
14	Pug Sd P&L 5½s'49	77½	77	77½
1	Pug SdP&L4½s'50D	70¼	70½	70½
2	Safe Har W 4½s'79	109	109	109
1	St L Gas&C 6s'47	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
1	Scripps 5½s '43	102¼	102¼	102¼
5	Shaw W&P 4½s'67A	104¾	104¾	104¾
22	S E P&L 6s 2025A	98	97¾	98
3	South Car Pow 5s '57	84½	84	84½
3	So Cal Ed 3¾s'60	109¼	109⅛	109¼
5	So Cal Ed 3¾s'60B	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
2	So Cal Ed 4s'60	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	So Ind Ry 4s'51	46	46	46
3	Sowest P&L 6s 2022A	87	86½	87
2	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	61½	61½	61½
6	Stand G&E 6s '48 cv st	61⅞	61½	61⅞
5	Stand G&E 5s '51	61½	61¼	61⅜
3	Stand G&E 6s '66	61½	61¼	61½
2	Stand Inv 5½s '39	90	89¼	90
3	Tenn El P 5s '56	92	92	92
6	Tex El S 5s '60	99¼	99	99
14	Tex P&L 6s 2022 A	102	102	102
13	Tex P&L 5s '56	104½	104	104½
4	Twin CRT 5½s '52A	53¼	53¼	53¼
4	Unit L&Ry 5½s '52	82½	81¾	82½
3	Utah P&L 4½s'44	94	93½	94
1	Virg Pub S 5s '50 B	87¼	87¼	87¼
2	West Newsp U 6s'44	58	58	58
1	West Pa El 5s 2030	105	105	105
1	West Pa Tract 5s '60	111¾	111¾	111¾
6	WestTex Ut 5s '57A	101⅝	101½	101½
2	W Un G&E 5½s '55 A	05	1 05	105
1	Wisc P&L 4s '66 A	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞

Foreign Bonds

13	Danish Con 5½s '55	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
1	Den Mg Bk 5s '72IX	95¾	95¾	95¾
4	Hanover City 7s '39	19	19	19
2	Pied El 6½s A	51	50	51

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (vw) With warrants. (zw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company.	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able.	Hldrs of Record.
U S&Int Sec 1st pf	75c	..	Feb. 1	Jan.26
Extra				
Bullock's Inc (Los Angeles, Calif)	$1	..	Jan. 26	Jan. 14
Frklin Fire Ins Co	10c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
New Britain Tr Co (Conn)	50c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Increased				
Bullock's Inc	$1	..	Jan. 26	Jan. 14
Knickerbocker Insur Co of N Y	15c	Q	Jan. 25	Jan. 16
Irregular				
McLellan Stores	40c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 19
Resumed				
Natl Savgs & Tr Co (Wash, D C)	$1	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Regular				
Am Railway Trust Shs (bearer)	5 2-10c	..	Jan. 16	.....
Bridgeport City Tr Co (Bridgept, Conn)	40c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Buck Hills Co	12½c	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
Bullock's Inc	$1.25	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 11
Central Tube Co	3c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 14
Chain St Real Est Tr (Mass)	50c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Conn Can Co	50c	..	Feb. 15	Jan. 25
Dennison Mfg Co 8% deb	$2	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Dictaphone Corp	25c	..	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Dictaphone Cp pf	$2	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 10
Drovers Natl Bank (Chicago, Ill)	$1.50	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Drovers Natl Bank (Chicago, Ill)	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 30
Fidelity Union Tr Co (Newark, N J)	75c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
First Stamford Natl Bk & Tr Co (Stamford, Conn)	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 16
Franklin F Ins Co	25c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
G L Eng W (B10)	15c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 24
High St Bk & Tr Co (Prov., R. I.)	$2.50	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 31
Kress S H & Co	40c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Kress SH&Co sp pf	15c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 21
Landis Mach Co	25c	..	Feb. 15	.....
Lazar (F&R) Co	12½c	..	Jan. 25	Jan. 14
Lynchburg Natl Bk & Tr Co (Va)	$3	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 21
Merch Natl Bk (New Bedford, Mass.)	50c	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Morris Plan Insur Society (N. Y.)	$1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 24
Needham N Bk (Needham, Mass.)	$2	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
New Britain Trust Co. (Conn.)	$1	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 23
Peoria & Bureau Val RR Co	$3.50	S	Feb. 10	Jan. 19
Plym Rub Co Inc	$1.75	Q	Jan. 14	Jan. 10
Smith Agri Ch Co	25c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Smith Agricult Chem Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
Sterling Inc	5c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Sterling Inc pf	37½c	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 25
Tex P&Lt 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Tex P&Lt $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. 1	Jan. 14
Third Natl B & Tr Co (Sprgfd., Mass.)	$5	S	Feb. 1	Jan. 10
Triumph Explos Inc	5c	..	Feb. 1	Jan. 20
U S & F S 1st pf	$1.50	Q	Feb. ..	Jan. 26
WJR, The Goodwill Station	40c	Q	Jan. 31	Jan. 20

Cocoa Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	4.57	4.56	4.56	4.56
Sept.	4.89	4.87	4.88	4.88

Wool Top Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	80.9	80.7	80.9	80.8
May	81.1	81.1	81.1	81.1
July	81.4	81.3	81.3	81.3

Crude Rubber Futures

Reported by J. S. Bache & Co., Boston

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March	16.00	15.94	16.00	15.84
May	15.68	15.85	15.98	15.80

Early Settlement Of U. S.-Mexican Dispute Likely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 14—The "moderation" policy of President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico gives fair ground for hope of an early settlement of the issue between the United States and the Mexican Government over the expropriation of land and petroleum holdings in the republic just south of the Rio Grande, in the opinion of Josephus Daniels, United States Ambassador to Mexico. The Cardenas policy also is leading to a final settlement of the issues between the Mexican republic and the Roman Catholic Church, Mr. Daniels holds.

"A spirit of moderation has followed the spirit of persecution," he said in an interview with the press here late yesterday. "President Cardenas's policy is one of moderation. There is no persecution in Mexico now, and I think the churches have set an example for us in attendance. Mexico, in the main, is quiet."

The dominant political party in Mexico is "strongly Socialistic, but not Communistic," Mr. Daniels held, adding that Leon Trotsky, exiled Soviet leader, who is living in San Angel, Mexico City suburb, has exercised no influence on the Cardenas government. Mexicans pay no attention to Mr. Trotsky, he declared.

Mr. Daniels was chief speaker at a dinner by the council against intolerance in America at the Metropolitan Club here last night, when he called for a greater faith in idealism as opposed to doctrines that might makes right. He described himself as "a comrade and shipmate of all who are mobilized against attacks on faith in religion and the persecution of any man anywhere because of birth of clan."

Without naming any nation or individual specifically, he told members of the council that recent years had seen "a slaughter of the innocents unparalleled since the days of Herod and deeds of intolerance and violence which shame our civilization." All this he condemned unsparingly.

Mr. Daniels said he found in President Roosevelt's address on the state of the nation before the Seventy-Sixth Congress evidence that Americans were as never before "turning to religion as the chart and compass of the ship of state."

"In this conflict there is no place for those who have no stomach for the fight," he declared. "The admonition to one and all is to adopt the creed of Lincoln: 'Let us have faith that the right makes might

State and Town Demands Set New Democracy Tone

(Continued from Page 1)

with the Confederate States of America, but both groups were based on the co-operation of states outside the Constitutional Federal framework. Their motives and methods are far different.

The activity of cities as cities is also a new wrinkle in democracy. Not only does it act through the United States Conference of Mayors, but in various states cities are banding together to get more from the state governments. This is another extra-constitutional aspect of modern democracy, largely produced by economic stress. Mayor Arthur B. Langlie of Seattle, Wash., to use a concrete illustration, has been seeking co-operation among the cities in his State to secure what they consider more equitable treatment from the Legislature.

New Note From Vermont

If the majority of states and cities, as their executives trek through Washington, are seeking funds or benefits from the Federal Government, there came a new and striking note from Vermont which later resounded in Boston. Gov. George D. Aiken sought and obtained from his Legislature in joint session a defense fund to fight off "in all legal and proper ways" any alleged encroachments by the Federal Government in violation of the State's sovereignty. Later, at a meeting of the six New England Governors in Boston, the other five state executives gave their moral support to Governor Aiken.

Here is something new for Washington to chew on. The united front of New England States is starting action that may be contagious. There are many new Republican state governments, many new governors and not a few old ones, who are not averse to asserting once again their states' rights, even while some may be vying for Federal bounty.

Their action immediately became news from coast to coast, including great dramatic values. Thus while contemporary democracy's chief manifestation in Washington is the resurgence of Congressional power, it is matched in the 48 sovereign states by a possible coalition for local "rights."

Bond of Union

The step, observers speculate, puts Governor Aiken again in the national limelight at a time when an anti-New Deal protagonist is needed. The issue, which he defined in a message to the Montpelier Legislature is: "The insistence of the Federal Government that it can take from us what it chooses, when it chooses, and without regard at all for our wishes and our rights." That is a statement likely to arouse enthusiasm in many other state capitals, particularly in the South. One bond of union, at least, has been found between northern Republicans and the old-line Democratic South.

And so today, the instrumentalities of democracy both federally and locally exemplify the same tendency: a rebirth of resistance against a powerful central executive. The pendulum, which in 1933 swung so far that states and cities were throwing all their burdens on the Washington doorstep, has not swung so far back that they are no longer seeking funds. Nor is the breach between the President and Congress so wide that some practical political compromise between Mr. Roosevelt and his Party cannot be maneuvered.

But what has happened is the reappearance of traditional American trends: the checks and balances system, in a word, is again checking and balancing. Strong, smooth, rubber-stamp government (as it is found in many other countries today under an uglier name) is being replaced by the delays and deadlocks which, up to a point, are democracy's pride.

Friends of Democracy Organized in Midwest

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Articles of incorporation were filed in Circuit Court here Jan. 13 for the friends of American Democracy, "an organization dedicated to the preservation and development of Democratic civilization."

Papers were filed by L. M. Birkhead, Kansas City liberal leader. The objectives of the group as set forth in the application included:

To conduct a program of education designed to restore, renew, and maintain the faith of the American people in a democracy, and to work toward a program, legislative, economic, and social which will preserve the best in a democracy from the past and yet permit intelligent modifications as may be necessary in the ever-changing future; to conduct a program of education in fostering ideals expressed in the Constitution of the United States.

Names of National Committeemen included: Louis Bromfield, Oberlin, O.; Van Wyck Brooks, Westport, Conn.; Patrick H. Callahan, Louisville, Ky.; Dr. Walter B. Cannon, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr A. J. Carlson, Chicago; Dr. J. McKeen Cattell, Garrison, N. Y.; David Cushman Coyle, Washington; Dr. John Dewey, New York; Will Durant, Great Neck, N. Y.; Luther H. Gulick, Bronxville, N. Y.; Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Pasadena, Calif.; Westbrook Pegler, New Caanan, Conn.; Frank P. Walsh, New York; Albert E. Wiggam, New York.

American Convicted In Reich of Treason

HAMBURG, Germany, Jan. 14 (AP)—George Joseph Roth, a naturalized United States citizen and former steward on the United States liner Washington, was convicted today of preparation of treason and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

Mr. Roth was charged with possession of a newspaper of communistic sympathies printed in Le Havre, France. He testified that he did not know the paper was communistic.

He was tried in the Criminal Section of the Hanseatic Supreme District Court. One month and two weeks of his sentence are to be deducted for time spent in jail since his arrest Nov. 29.

WPA Engineer

© Harris & Ewing

Maj. B. M. Harloe

Named as assistant WPA administrator and chief of WPA engineers by Col. F. C. Harrington, the new WPA Administrator.

Tolerant Course Set for Chile By President Aguirre

(Continued from Page 1)

sity of Paris and participate in French, Italian, and Belgian educational conferences.

Joining the Radicals, a party of teachers, lawyers and professionals, on his return he was elected to Congress as a Deputy, and in 1918 entered the Cabinet as Minister of Education and Justice. Those years were crowded with experience. He visited the United States to study industrial education and also acted as financial counselor to the embassy in Washington. In 1920 he was called by President Alessandri to organize his first Cabinet. The following year he was Senator for Concepcion.

Studied in Europe

During later constitutional vicissitudes he returned to Europe, with studies in Paris. These yielded two volumes, the Agrarian Problem and the Industrial Problem. On his return to Chile he continued these studies and took a prominent part in national technical conferences. All this time he remained loyal to his Party, though never associated with extremists. His loyalty and moderation were rewarded with the Party's presidential nomination a year ago and when the Radicals entered the Popular Front they successfully insisted that Señor Aguirre must be the leader of all. He won a straight Left-Rightist election by a majority of approximately 2,000 out of a total of 442,000 votes. Those were the final official figures.

The new President is conscious of the narrow majority, probably more so than the majority of his supporters, who are already clamoring for the fruits of victory. His opening Cabinet is representative, firstly of Radicals, secondly of Socialists and thirdly of Democrats. The Socialist minority alliance under former President Ibañez decided to stay out when it was refused three portfolios. The Communists neither asked nor were offered representation.

Faces Difficult Task

It is too early to predict, though there are many who believe that the moderate President Aguirre will not satisfy the extremists of his own and the Socialist and Communist Parties. On the other hand, any extremist would be defeated by the rightists, mainly conservatives and liberals, who can muster a majority in Congress.

President Aguirre has declared for tolerance and reconciliation and promised to be "President of all Chileans," so any sound measure he proposes will probably be adopted. He has also calmed business fears by assurances of protection for foreign and national capital. Just before investiture he issued the following statement:

"The Popular Front Government is convinced that the social welfare of the people will be obtained by the improvement of the standards of economic and cultural life.

Outlines Program

"As regards the economic policy of the new Government, it will be directed more especially to the stimulation of agricultural, mining, and industrial production, perfecting and developing it with the object of obtaining the highest yield per individual. National production will court on cheap and rapid credit and it will not be restricted in the pricing of its products if it contributes honestly from its profits to its salaried elements and loyally aims at the enrichment of the country.

"Furthermore, the Government will give business ample economic assistance in the rational development of its activities, which must be directed with the firm determination to lower to the minimum the cost of distribution of goods from the producer to the consumer. In this connection it may be said that the new Government will take energetic measures against any attempt to raise the cost of products whether by speculation or by monopoly. The producer and the honest businessman may be sure that he will find in the new Government his most decided protector.

"The time has now come to set aside all preoccupation with politics in favor of complete devotion to labor. The Government will take measures of immediate character to relieve the laboring classes and will study through its technical organizations—after hearing the suggestions of producers, business men and wage-earners—a complete plan of national production, properly financed in order to carry it into full effect within its administrative action."

Paper Mills in the South

Of 27 mills in the South for making pulp and paper from pine wood, 11 were built within the last three years.

Better Program Is Noted Toward Highway Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

tional "spirit in support of safety," he said, "is more orderly and efficient movement of traffic and a reduction of 21 per cent in traffic fatalities in 1938. This improvement was accomplished in the face of a record number of vehicle miles traveled dusing the first 10 months of 1938.

An Excellent Record

"Thirty-nine states and 307 cities had safety records surpassing or equalling those of previous years. Seven states showed a reduction in traffic fatalities of 30 per cent while 12 others reduced fatalities by at least 20 per cent."

The record of cities as tabulated by the Safety Foundation was equally impressive with all cities reporting having an average fatality reduction of 23 per cent.

All this, according to Mr. Hoffman, is the direct result of safety education disseminated through the schools, the courts, police agencies and privately formed safety groups among which the Safety Foundation is outstanding. To these groups, the 1939 record is an encouraging vindication of the principle upon which safety research is founded, namely, that at least 80 per cent of the motorists and pedestrians are anxious to co-operate with all efforts designed to promote safety on the highways.

Looking Ahead 10 Years

Over the course of the next decade, safety organizations hope to reach this 80 per cent with emphasis laid upon safety education in the schools where a new generation of motorists and pedestrians is growing up.

Continuing his analysis of 1938 trends, Mr. Hoffman declared:

"As the industry enters its fourth consecutive year of supporting a coordinated traffic safety movement, several things stand out as proven in the light of experience:

"1. Since traffic is essentially a local problem, any state or community may have the degree of traffic safety its citizens and public officials determine to achieve.

"2. The traffic problem will yield most readily to the application of known and proven methods and techniques by trained, career personnel in both official and non-official fields.

"3. Public support for effective and balanced programs will be forthcoming in proportion to the degree of emphasis placed on methods for assuring public acceptance.

"4. Traffic safety is as much a public responsibility as public health, fire protection and other safeguards for the public welfare, and as such, must be publicly financed with due regard to budgetary limitations."

Vote on WPA

(Continued from Page 1)

Charles Hawks, Jr., of Wisconsin; Representative George H. Heinke of Nebraska, Mr. Cole, Representative Daniel A. Reed, Representative Lewis K. Rockefeller, Representative James W. Wadsworth, and Representative John Taber of New York; Representative Dewey Short of Missouri; Representative Fred L. Crawford of Michigan, and Representative Donald H. McLean of New Jersey.

A more thorough examination of all WPA policies is scheduled later in the session when the larger appropriation for the next fiscal year is considered. Debate and amendments to the deficiency bill are good barometers of the trend the more-extensive consideration later on probably will take.

Dentists Announce Plan For $10 Annual Service

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Utah's State Dental Association, following steps of the Utah Medical Association, announced Jan. 14 a plan to provide dental work for any adult at an average cost of $10 a year.

Dr. E. W. Lambert, chairman of the committee which perfected the dentists' plan, said the new system was designed to enable the 75 per cent of the population receiving no dental care to do so. The Utah Medical Association recently inaugurated a somewhat similar system of minimum-cost treatment and hospitalization for low-income groups.

General Classified

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AGENTS wanted to sell "Links in Christianity's Chain" and other Monitor-advertised books. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 222 W. Adams St., Dept. 301, Chicago.

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BRIGHTON, MASS.—Sunny single room, furnished, good heat, hot water, pleasant location; near cars. ASP. 0967, mornings before 9.

BROOKLINE, Mass. (Coolidge Corner) 89 Marion St., S. 2—Newly furnished; attractive; showers, kitchen privileges; near transportation. Lon. 1479.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Single or double, next to bath; attractively furnished; private home; near Christian Science Church and I. R. T. subway. 230 New York Avenue.

MIAMI, FLA.—Beautiful rooms, private bath or adjoining; private home; tropical gardens; Christian Scientists preferred. 3012 S. W. 8th St.

MIAMI, FLA.—Las Palmas Modern Rooms; clean, comfortable, convenient, reasonable, harmonious; twin beds. 40 N. E. 29 St.; tel. 3-9300.

ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.—Nicely furnished rooms; private home; running water. A few steps from Christian Science church. 142 Fifth Avenue North.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—2 beautiful rooms, nicely appointed, baths, three exposures, each room, private home; quiet, charming surroundings, lake block. Hazel Utley, 234 30th St.

YE LANTERN INN, West Palm Beach, Fla.—Beautiful furnished double rooms; conveniently located. 220 Evernia Street.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED housekeeper-companion, practical nurse in Christian Science family, vicinity Boston; excellent references, interview. Phone COM. 6007.

FRENCH governess, long experience abroad and America, music, sports, languages. Box W-100, 1265 Nat. Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.

WOMAN wishes position as housekeeper, companion for business couple or elderly lady. Tel. CAthedral 8-6902, MRS. HENRICKSON, 520 West 123rd St., New York City.

YOUNG woman, experienced chambermaid, waitress or housework'er; references. Miss Anna Zyiko, 327 W. 70th St., N.Y.C. Tel. SU 7-8467.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SPEECH, voice, diction, reading, speaking, acting. LOLO L. COX, KEN. 4317. 250 Mass. Avenue, Boston, Mass.

TUTOR—Successful tutoring in preparatory school subjects. Box Y, Lexington, Mass.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 a. m. — 6-7 p. m. daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
Conveniently Located
Cash and Carry
Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-4125

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Coke"
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.
Phone 5-1546

ICE
CONSUMERS
ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

Rogers Pet Clothes
Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
Sold by
HENRY PORTER INC.
103 NORTH 20TH STREET

JACKS
COAL & TRANSFER CO. INC.
All Good Grades of
COKE *and* COAL
PHONE 3-0209

Butler R.E. & I. Co
INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

MOBILE

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

DAMRICH
Mobile's Finest and Oldest Shoe Store
For Men — Women — Children
105 Dauphin St. Dexter 532

PIPER COAL
Johnston Coal Co.
Dexter 5020 Dexter 5021

The Kind of Wave You've Always Hoped for
TAYLOR'S
ANNA MARIE BEAUTY SHOPPE
IRMA M. TAYLOR, Prop.
164 Conti Street Dex. 3621

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Walnut 1037-J.
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

As Close As Your
Quick Delivery
COAL
ATLANTIC ICE AND COAL CO.
CEDAR 97

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories
John danzicer INC.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave., Phone: Cedar 4377

More Than 60 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"
Family Wash Service
Empire Laundry
PHONE C-805

LUBRICATION SERVICE
Expert in our lines
Repairs, Storage
Washing, Polishing
Simonizing
Gas and Oil
9 Washington Ave. C-3840

Rosenberg-Daniels
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Montgomery Roberts Co.
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
BRADENTON, FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

FLORIDA

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

The Gossard Shoppe
Foundation Garments Correctly Fitted—Alterations, No Charge
234 SOUTH BEACH STREET

TRY OUR FINE WESTERN MEATS
Tony's QUALITY GROCERY
Loomis and Seagrave Phone 507

THE BOOTERY
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store
Exclusive Dealers
Selby Arch Preserver
Enna Jettick
Tel. 858 104 S. Beach

CUSTER and CLARK
Florists
1290 Ridgewood Ave., R. F. D. No. 1, Box 8
Decorative Flowering, Bedding Plants, Baskets, Bouquets, Corsages, Flowers for every need. Greenhouses cor. Third Street, Holly Hill. Phone 164. Visitors welcome. We telegraph flowers.

FORT LAUDERDALE

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
36 WALL STREET

GULF SERVICE STATION
Cor. N. E. First St. and Fed. Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Dunlop Tires and Tubes
Phone 408 J

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tupper Coal Company
Original Genuine
MONTEVALLO
Pocahontas—Coke—Anthracite
Lump Red Rex Ash
PHONES 5-2841, 2842

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

Jacobs Jewelers
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
77 East Adams Street Phone 5-7206

FRED L. MULLIKIN
Real Estate, Mortgage Loans, Rentals, Appraisals
Properties Managed
236 W. Forsyth St. Phone 5-1779

"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
Building Material—Hardware
DEVOE PAINTS
600 E. 8th St. Phone 5-3488

MIAMI

We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
169 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 5-7896

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS, SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4961

RED CROSS and FLORSHEIM SHOES
We appreciate your patronage
The new
COWENS
155 E. Flagler duPont Bldg.

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Abstracts—Title Insurance
Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

LaSalle Beauty Shop
Thirty-Nine Years in Miami

PHONE 2-5687
134 SEYBOLD ARCADE and 214 SEYBOLD BLDG. MEZZANINE FLOOR
All Branches Beauty Culture
SOFT WATER USED

CUMINGS
Jeweler and Watchmaker
Fine watch and jewelry repairing—Bead stringing — Diamond Setting — Engraving
Greeting Cards for all occasions.
Fourteen Years in Miami
108 S. E. First Street

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone 53143

Phone 5-4901
Flamingo Gown Shoppe
Importers
Sportswear—Millinery
Afternoon and Evening Gowns
of Distinction
818 Lincoln Road

PALM BEACH

CURTIS-DURYEA
Imported Yarns Domestic
7 VIA PARIGI PALM BEACH
Specializing in Individual Designing of Knitwear

ALTA CARTER
318 WORTH AVE. PALM BEACH
TABLE APPOINTMENTS
Decorative Linens
China — Glass
Decorations
Formerly at 6 Via Parigi

ORLANDO

Spring Fashions Are Here!
Dickson-Ives
The Woman's Store
Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

For Truly Distinctive Eating
Pull the Latchstring
at 718 MAGNOLIA

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
and
ACME CLEANERS
133 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"
FOR SERVICE NOW
Tires—Batteries
Electrical—Lubrication
GIBBS' SERVICE
Orange at Jackson

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
ANNUAL JANUARY *WHITE SALE*
Linens, Bedding, Underwear, *priced to save your money!*

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Quality
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS VEGETABLES
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

SARASOTA

Signs
Cragin Sign Co.
Wilbur Coon Shoes Vitality Shoes
WARREN'S SHOE STORE
Sarasota's Finest Shoe Store
Phone 2610 358 Main Street

FLORIDA

SARASOTA
(Continued)

Williams Stationery Co.
Distinctive Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Gifts—Stationery—Loan Library
Royal—Underwood—Corona Portable Typewriters
SALES and SERVICE 325 Main St.

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS—SHOES
SHIRTS—TIES—HOSE
for Men and Boys
338 Main Street

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Gossard Corsets
AT FIVE POINTS

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 3727

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

ST. PETERSBURG

Rogers
CLEANERS THAT SATisFY
Highest Standard of Work
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

Diamonds Watches Silverware
GIFTS *of All Kinds*
Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade Opposite Poinsettia Hotel

Suwannee Hotel Beauty Shop
Mrs. M. Ray Schmidt, Proprietress
Complete Beauty Service
122 Fifth St. North Phone 6096

DENT & ENGLISH CO.
Men's Shoes, Clothes, Hats and Furnishings
333 Central Avenue

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP
Quality Food—Moderate Prices
Magnolia Arcade
440 First Avenue, North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat
232 Second Street, North

TAMPA

SAVE AT Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

LEONARD'S

Tampa's Oldest Beauty Parlor
315 Zack Street
Phone 3930

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE 31823
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Florida's Fabric Center

ESSRIG'S EXCLUSIFABRICS

808 FRANKLIN STREET

Tampa's Leading Furniture Store

Headquarters for Simmons Bedding and Studio Couches

The Home Furniture Company

1007 Franklin Street

The Ritenclif Cafeteria

CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

Specializing in
PERMANENT WAVES

Dot's Beauty Shoppe

Welcomes You to Tampa

1605 SNOW AVE. Phone H 3538

Poinsettia

DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and PORT LAUDERDALE

You haven't shopped at all until you've shopped at

HATCH'S
WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

INSURANCE — CONSTANT SERVICE — B.D. COLE INC. — INSURANCE ENGINEERING

218 South Olive Ave. Phone 4117

Florence V. Corney Edith H. Dickoff

The Gown Shop

214 South Olive Avenue Tel. 9843
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS, O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

MORGAN STATIONERY CO.
"Gifts of Distinction"
Social Stationery
Bridge and Party Supplies
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Complete Office Outfitters
WEST PALM BEACH · PAHOKEE

PALM BEACH MATHER CO.
FURNITURE—REFRIGERATORS
FLORENCE RANGES—RADIOS
New Address
434 CLEMATIS AVE., TEL. 6254
West Palm Beach, Florida

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
800 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

A Leading Stationery Store
BOOKS—GAMES—GIFTS
HALSEY & GRIFFITH
West Palm Beach

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

BOOTH'S RESTAURANT
Meals at Popular Prices
Cool — Clean — Convenient
We Serve Only The Best
205 So. Olive West Palm Beach, Fla.

THE LOG CABIN TEA ROOM
325 Datura Street
Sizzling Steaks, Fried Chicken or Waffles. Sea Food, Fresh Vegetables
Good Food, Harmonious Surroundings

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.

SALES — Plymouth — SERVICE

Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

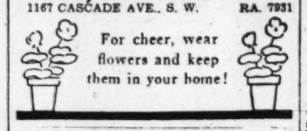
ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 a.m.-11 p.m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908
8 PEACHTREE STREET

LAUNDRY May's DYEING
DRY CLEANING
REmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W. RA. 7931



For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 103 PEACHTREE STREET

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a.m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE UNION
Dry Goods Company
"Macon's Style Center"

Shop at
Sears and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON GA.

For Complete Service
CALL
Bob Stevens Service Station
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

Crescent LAUNDRY CO.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

You Are Invited to Attend the Opening of Our
New Store at 510 Third St.
Thursday, Jan. 19, 1939
from 6 to 9 o'clock
KARSTEN DENSON CO.

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

COAL
Royal Coal & Coke Co.
1219 Central Avenue
Telephone 6104
"Coal for Every Purpose"

REID'S
Three De Luxe Food Stores
1603 South Boulevard
707 Providence Road
New Super De Luxe, 1414 E. Morehead
"For Foods You'll Enjoy"

THE BLOSSOM SHOP
Florists
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
Phone 6146 2240 Avondale Ave.
24-Hour Service

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE (Continued)

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
No job too large or too small. Each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND TUITION

6 MONTHS IN PARIS FOR 6 GIRLS—Education, French. Trips. Weekly Theatres. All included. Madame Bous, 33 R. Erlanger, Paris.

FLATS TO LET

Nice modern furnished HOLIDAY FLATS to let, Montana-House
Mürren 1515 ft. Bernese Oberland SWITZERLAND

POST WANTED

WELL-EDUCATED Swiss girl, French-Swiss, with experience and initiative, desires position as private secretary; references. Write Box W-1287, The Christian Science Monitor, Geneva.

STAMPS FOR SALE

A. BIANCONENEUKOMM
PHILATELIST
Berne, Switzerland, Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens "Old Europe" and Overseas

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

A. I. LIND
MÖBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 3303 og Vester 9277y
Reparation & Op-Polering af Møbler (Joiner)

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G. SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

LATVIA

RIGA

LILAC and LILIES OF THE VALLEY
Offered for sale by
Nursery Gardening Establishment
A. REIM
16, Bulu iela, Riga, Latvia.
Tel. No. 30822.

NORWAY

OSLO

ASTRID L. ARNESEN
N. Slotts gate 10
KNITWEAR, UNDERWEAR
HOSIERY, DRESSES, ETC.

BERN. L. MATHISEN, A/S.
Karl Johansgate
DEPARTMENT STORE
Everything for the home

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 36261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

GUSTAF ROOS
Färg—och Kemikalieaffär
Sibyllegatan 31. Tel. 612925, 622380
All kinds of colours and chemicals also Toilet accessories.

MIMOSA
Florists
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

BERNE

SALON DE COIFFURE
for ladies and gentlemen
PERFUMERY
Chs. Grimm-Amthausgasse 3

KÄSERMANN
Kolonialwaren Grocery
Gerberkäse
Aegertenstrasse 49 Tel. 23.539

J. TRIEB
KÜRSCHNER BERN
Specializes in
Furs and Fur Coats
ZEUGHAUSGASSE 22
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

BAUGESCHÄFT
A. MASSARA
Hoch- und Tiefbau
Bureau: Amthausgasse 22
Um- und Neubauten.
Renovationen.
Übernahme ganzer Bauten.
(BUILDER)
AM BERN

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

Wollenhof
Jobst-Marktgasse 60 (im Laufpass) BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Speciality Shop for Rubbber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32.948
REPAIRS

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.-G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.128
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service.
MÜNZGRABEN

GROCERY SHOP
MORITZ ABEREGG
Schauplatzgasse 25
Dessert Fruit
Lindt & Sprüngli—Peter-Cailler-Kohler Chocolates

HAIRDRESSING—MANICURE
Beauty Culture
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

BIEL

EPICERIE
E. PLUSS-STETTLER
41 Unterer Quai
Chocolads: Lindt & Sprüngli, Nestlé, Peter, Cailler, Kohler, Tobler

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m.
except Saturday and Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Hudson Bay Fur Store
61 Rue du Rhône Telephone 41.654

Fine Assortment of
CHOICE FURS
Exclusive Paris Models

Boulangerie—Patisserie
FREDERIC PETRONIO
RUE VALLIN 4
Demandez Nos Specialites de Biscuits
Petits Fours
CAKES

Cooking and Heating by Gas
Bathrooms, Lavatories, Wash Houses, etc.
E. FINAZ—TRACHSEL
6 Boulevard James Fazy

La Tricoteuse de la Madeleine
La Maison de toutes les laines
Les Explications gratuites de Mme. V. RENAUD
1, Rue du Vieux Collège Tel. 45.991
(Wools).

B. Morhardt
Fleuriste
22 Bl. Georges Favon angle Place du Cirque
Transmission Florale Mondiale (Flowers)

BLANCHISSERIE Mme. ALTHEER
Anc. Maison Puthod fondée en 1874
22 Rue Carteret Tel. 2.27.22
Specialité de rideaux et couvertures de laine.
Repassage soigné. Livraison à domicile
Laundry

LAUSANNE

ARTISTIC HAND-CLEANING STUDIO
Materials Made to Order
MELLES. M. FERRARI & DUBOIS
Le Maupas 38 Tel. 23438

LUGANO

S. A. COMMERCIALE: BÉE & SOLDATI
TEL. 2.25.38
Olio a gas—Legna e Carboni di ogni qualità e provenienza
(Coal and Wood)

WINTERTHUR

Alkoholfreies Restaurant
Café—Conditorei
CLAUS
Ecke Bank and Museumstrasse
b. Bahnhof
Tea Room

SWITZERLAND

ZURICH

In der kalten Jahreszeit ist unsere
KILOWÄSCHE
ganz besonders beliebt
Machen auch Sie einen Versuch.
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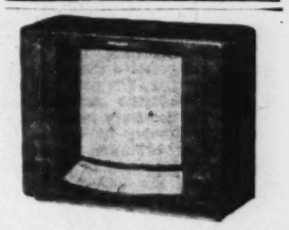

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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Alleluia (Rev. 19:1) — A painless, old-fashioned *loo* is better than a pedantic, strained *lu*.

Beelzebub (Luke 11:15) — *Be-el'-ze-bub* (first and third *e*'s as in debate, second *e* and the *u* short).

Belteshazzar (Dan. 4:18) — *Bel-te-shaz'-er* (first *e* short, second as in debate, third as in maker, *a* short; secondary stress on first syllable). Literally, "protected by Bel."

Bowed (Ps. 146:8) — Rhyme it with "loud," not with "load."

Chemicalization (96:21) — Influenced by the long second *i* in chemicalize," public speakers are within their rights in carrying over this long *i* into "chemicalization" — so, too, with "realization," "spiritualization," "organization," etc.

"Continue in my word" (John 8:31) — The Greek word *meno* is used 41 times in John's Gospel. In this verse, and in two others, it is rendered "continue"; but it is translated "abide" 22 times; "dwell" five times; "remain" five times; "tarry" three times; and "endure," "abide still," and "be present" once each.

Counteract (414:7) — *Koun-ter-akt'* (secondary stress on first syllable). This word, coined from "counter" (Latin *contra*, "against") and "act" (Latin *agere*, "to do, to drive") is generally used in the sense of "to act in opposition to; to defeat or frustrate."

Craft (Dan. 8:25) — Renders Hebrew *mirmah*, suggesting "deceit or fraud."

Dementia (414:14) — Preferably four syllables, *de-men'-shih-a*. The Latin *dementia*, "madness," represented a self-explanatory combination of *de*, "away from," and *mens*, "mind"—an impossible connotation in the realm of Mind.

"Dividing the word of truth" (II Tim. 2:15) — "Rightly dividing" here translates the Greek *orthotomeo*, "make a right cut"—figuratively "to analyze or expound correctly."

Elam (Dan. 8:2) — *E'-lam*.

Extol (Dan. 4:37) — Webster's prefers short *o*.

Grecia (Dan. 8:21) — This name for Greece is sounded preferably as three syllables, *Gree'-shih-a*.

Hallowed (Luke 11:2) — Preferably two syllables.

Human hypotheses (98:12) — Because all hypotheses are human, not divine, there is no need for emphasis on "human." The noun is sounded *hi-poth'-e-seez*.

Imperious (98:18) — *Im-peer'-ih-us*. This word goes back to the Latin *imperium*, "an empire, command," from *imperare*, "to command." Its principal use is in the sense of "befitting an emperor or sovereign; dominant; commanding; imperative."

Inquiry (223:15) — *In-kwire'-th*.

Inviolate (98:20) — *In-vi'-o-late*. Whatever may be described as "inviolate" (Latin *in*, "not," and *violare*, "to violate") is unimpaired, unprofaned.

"Know the truth" (John 8:32) — "Know" here renders the Greek *gignosko*, which implies a practical sense of knowing based on experience, as compared with *oida*, which suggests a more intuitive (without effort) sense of knowing.

Media (Dan. 8:20) — *Mee'-dih-a*.

Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. 4:4, etc.) — The *d* is to be sounded; *Neb-u-kad-nezz'-er* (secondary stress on first syllable).

Odious (314:28) — In America, *o'-dih-'us*; in Britain, *ode'-yus* seems to prevail. From the Latin *odium*, "hatred" (*odi*, "I hate"), this adjective describes the quality which seems to make one hateful to others.

Orthodox (471:23) — *Or'-tho-doks* (first *o* as in orb, second as in obey, third short). Whatever is "orthodox" (Greek *orthos*, "right, true," and *doxa*, "opinion"—*dokien*, "to think") is literally "of the right opinion." However, as Webster's points out, the word is commonly used in the specific sense of "holding the Christian faith as formulated in the great church creeds and confessions." There is, then, a genuine orthodoxy based on a demonstrable knowledge of God, and a so-called orthodoxy based on man-made creeds, rituals, and ceremonies.

Panacea (144:23) — *Pan-a-see'-a* (secondary stress on first syllable). As the Greek *pan*, "all," and *ak-* base of *akeomai*, "I heal," suggest, a panacea is regarded as "a universal, all-healing remedy."

Policy (Dan. 8:25) — Renders Hebrew *sekel*, "intelligence, knowledge, discretion, sense."

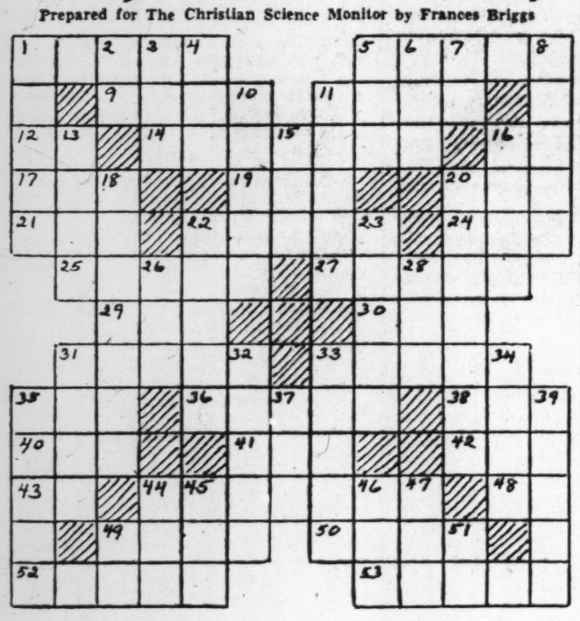
Shushan (Dan. 8:2) — *Shoo'-shan*.

Stereotyped (144:26) — Preferably *stehr'-e-o-typt* (secondary stress on last syllable). A stereotype (Greek *stereos*, "solid, firm," and *typos*, "impression, mold") is a plate or cast made by taking an impression from plaster or wood pulp (which has received the impression from the type), and reproducing it in metal—perhaps a cylindrical plate for a press. From this stereotyped plate, thousands of copies may be printed. We sometimes speak of phrases, ideas, manners, or actions as stereotyped, when they are molded according to some fixed plan, or are presented over and over again in an unvarying style. Stereotyped ideas stay in ruts.

Ulai (Dan. 8:2, 16) — Preferably *U'-li* (vowels long).

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

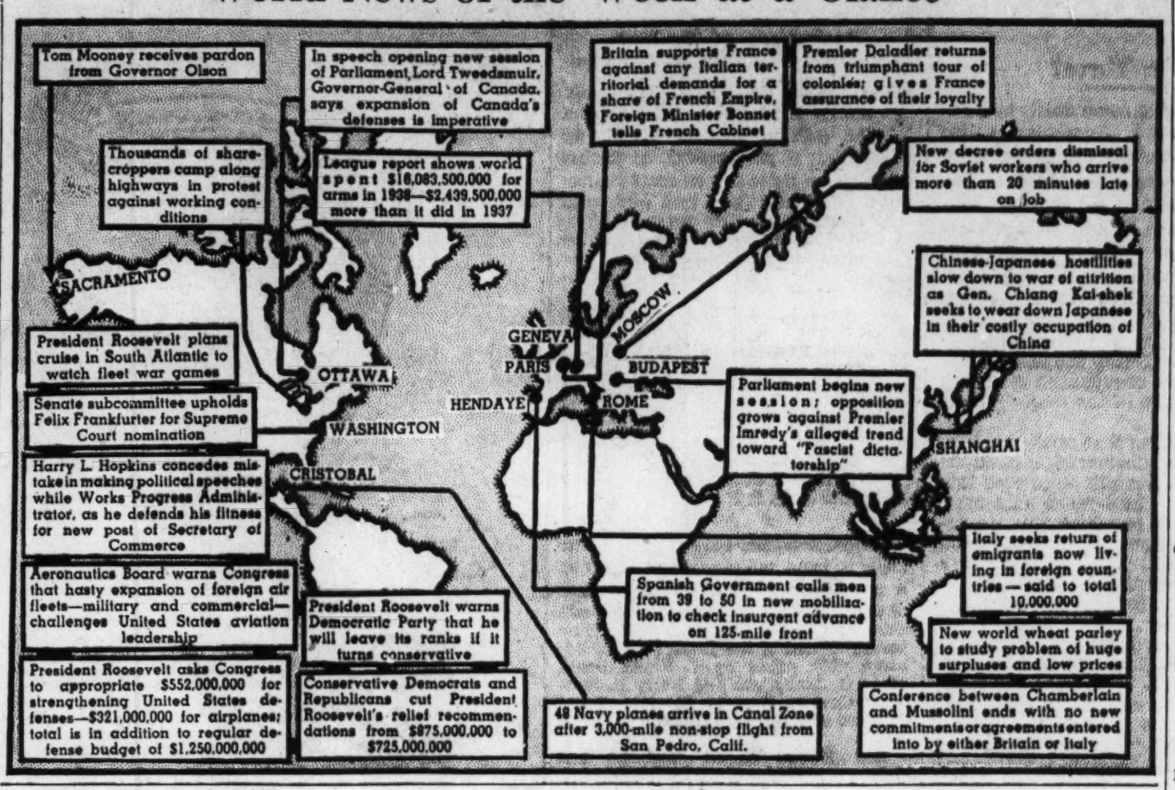
1—In "Norma," what part is sung by Sever?
5—Whom did Silvius love in "As You Like It"?
9—If you had a xebec, would you cook it, tame it, sail it, or wear it?
11—How would you describe a parti-colored bird?
12—Near.
14—What peak is highest of Cascade Range?
16—Book following Job in Bible is what (abbr.)?
17—Who was a son of Ikkesh?
19—Milton wrote of Socrates as wisest of whom?
20—If Italy is shaped like a boot, in what part would you find Scilla?
21—A varying weight of India is what?
22—What word is used in Bible to denote anything particularly precious?
24—What domestic fowl was common in Palestine?
25—Who was the nymph who loved Narcissus (poss.)?
27—Melchizedek was king of what city?
29—What was a city of Judah mentioned in Josh. 15:32?
30—What large snake crushes its prey?
31—What Icelandic work deals with Scandinavian mythology (pl.)?
33—What famous singer made her debut in "Lucia di Lammermoor" in 1859?
35—If you were to visit Switzerland for winter sports, you might do what?
36—Whom did Carol II marry?
38—Who was first-born of Jerahmeel?
40—What is the evening meal when dinner is at midday?
41—Into what would you put preparation for dyeing or tanning?
42—What is the entire man considered as union of soul and body?
43—Either.
45—What island is south of South Island?
46—What suffix means "oil"?
47—What is one of vascular bundles forming framework of a leaf?
48—What musical instrument was described as "heaven-taught" by Lord Lyttleton?
49—In mythology, who was any of children of Uranus and Ge?
52—What coin might you spend in Iceland?

Down

1—Mary Garden often appeared in what operatic role?
2—In what Canadian province is Cape Sable (abbr.)?
3—What implement was often used to propel ships in Biblical times?
4—What is a long narrow inlet?
5—What did Little Jack Horner eat?
6—In speaking of something belonging to Hagar, what pronoun would you use?
7—What ending denotes past tense?
8—What German city is famous for its iron and steel works?
10—What tree is closely related to the lemon (pl.)?
11—What trees have needle-shaped leaves?
13—Is the tamarisk a boat, bird, or a tree?
15—How were all things to be made, according to Rev. 21:5?
16—What did William Cowper often write?
18—What place is used figuratively as a region of simple pleasure and quiet?
20—Where did people go to watch Richard Mansfield?
22—What prophet was born at Gath-hepher?
23—Who was a son of Bethuel?
26—Concealed.
28—Who was a son of Haran and nephew of Abraham?
31—Who was a son of 38 across?
32—How many stars were in hair of blessed damozel?
33—What is a leaf of a corolla?
34—Who was Othello's ensign?
35—The European ermine is what?
37—The "Mississippi Bubble" was projected by whom?
39—What tooth is used for grinding?
44—What is the Azov into which the Don flows?
45—What might you obtain from mines of Bolivia?
46—What cereal grass is widely cultivated as a food grain?
47—Euripides said to do what "first thyself, and after call in God"?
49—The Green Mountains are in what State (abbr.)?
51—Who was one in genealogical list of Christ in Luke 2:36?

(Answers Appear Among Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Tom Mooney receives pardon from Governor Olson
In speech opening new session of Parliament, Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor-General of Canada, says expansion of Canada's defenses is imperative
Britain supports France against any Italian territorial demands for a share of French Empire. Foreign Minister Bonnet tells French Cabinet
Premier Daladier returns from triumphant tour of colonies; gives France assurance of their loyalty
Thousands of share-croppers camp along highways in protest against working conditions
League report shows world spent $16,083,500,000 for arms in 1938—$2,439,500,000 more than it did in 1937
New decree orders dismissal for Soviet workers who arrive more than 20 minutes late on job
Chinese-Japanese hostilities slow down to war of attrition as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek seeks to wear down Japanese in their costly occupation of China
SACRAMENTO
GENEVA
PARIS
MOSCOW
BUDAPEST
ROME
HENDAYE
OTTAWA
WASHINGTON
CRISTOBAL
SHANGHAI
President Roosevelt plans cruise in South Atlantic to watch fleet war games
Senate subcommittee upholds Felix Frankfurter for Supreme Court nomination
Parliament begins new session; opposition grows against Premier Imredy's alleged trend toward "Fascist dictatorship"
Harry L. Hopkins concedes mistake in making political speeches while Works Progress Administrator, as he defends his fitness for new post of Secretary of Commerce
Aeronautics Board warns Congress that hasty expansion of foreign air fleets—military and commercial—challenges United States aviation leadership
Italy seeks return of emigrants now living in foreign countries — said to total 10,000,000
Spanish Government calls men from 39 to 50 in new mobilization to check insurgent advance on 125-mile front
President Roosevelt warns Democratic Party that he will leave its ranks if it turns conservative
New world wheat parley to study problem of huge surpluses and low prices
President Roosevelt asks Congress to appropriate $552,000,000 for strengthening United States defenses—$321,000,000 for airplanes; total is in addition to regular defense budget of $1,250,000,000
Conservative Democrats and Republicans cut President Roosevelt's relief recommendations from $875,000,000 to $725,000,000
48 Navy planes arrive in Canal Zone after 3,000-mile non-stop flight from San Pedro, Calif.
Conference between Chamberlain and Mussolini ends with no new commitments or agreements entered into by either Britain or Italy

Manly Manners

Quotation for Today

PEACE rules the day where reason rules the mind.—COLLINS.

In Lighter Vein

Taking No Chances

A judge, failing of re-election, was made cashier of a local bank. A man presented a check to be cashed.

"Don't know you," greeted the new cashier.

The customer produced a credit card, a business card, and a lot of letters addressed to himself.

"Not sufficient identity," said the cashier, pushing the check back.

"Why, Judge," protested the man, "I've known you to hang a man on less evidence than that."

"That may be," said the judge, "but when you're paying out money you have to be careful."—Wall St. Journal.

Question

"My life is an open book," she said,
As she proudly preened herself—
"Huh!" he said, "if that's the case,
Why are you on the shelf?"
—Washington Post

Primitive Indeed!

Explorer: "I have made a remarkable discovery: a tribe of human beings that possess no weapon of warfare."

Listener: "Is that so? Didn't think there was any part of the world that uncivilized."

Wright No Parrot

Orville Wright was reproached for not taking up the challenge of the Smithsonian Institution that it was Langley, not the Wrights, who was the first to fly.

"The trouble with you, Orville," said a friend, "is that you are too taciturn. You don't assert yourself enough. You should press-agentize more."

"My dear friend," Orville Wright answered, "the best talker and the worst flyer among the birds is the parrot."

Unappreciated

He placed the earth before her feet—
And yet she vowed all men were brutes;
You see, he'd been out gardening,
And all the earth was on his boots.
—London Opinion

Hm!

"Did you get a lot of lovely presents this year?"

"Yes—and some from my husband's people, too!"—Pearson's.

Except in Russia

European version: Dictated but not Red!

Little Chauncey

"Perhaps I shouldn't have entered those last three or four baby contests!"

A Kindly Mien

An angry mien is completely unnatural; yet let it be frequently assumed, and the charm of the fairest face will begin to die out, till, at last, every spark of beauty is gone.—Marcus Aurelius.

Monitor Movie Guide

The Dawn Patrol (Warners)—War film about members of the British Royal Flying Corps in France in 1915. Two sequences show aerial combat in detail. Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone, David Niven. Adults and young people.

Dark Rapture (Universal) — Film record of Armand Denis-Lelia Roosevelt expedition to the Belgian Congo, excellently photographed and accompanied by a well-voiced commentary which is instructive without being pedantic. —Adults and young people.

Dramatic School (MGM) — Luise Rainer and Paulette Goddard in a movie version of a Hungarian play about the trials and triumph of a young actress. A rather confused screen play, with plenty of hokum. A good performance by Miss Rainer, but Miss Goddard disappoints hopes raised by "Modern Times." Gale Sondergaard, Henry Stephenson, Alan Marshal.—Adults and young people.

Grand Illusion (World)—Winner of Venice award, chosen by New York critics as best foreign film of 1938, and by National Board of Review as best film of 1938 from any country. Deals with French prisoners of war in Germany in 1916, but is a peace picture rather than a war picture, since it lays stress on international good will. Beautifully acted by Jean Gabin, Pierre Fresnay, Eric von Stroheim, Dalio, Dita Parlo.—Family.

Kentucky (20th-Fox) — Handsome color photography in a story about thoroughbred horse breeding and racing with a romantic solution to a feud between two leading Blue Grass families. Walter Brennan is a salty Southerner. Loretta Young, Richard Greene, Douglas Dumbrille.—Family.

Nancy Drew, Detective (Warners)—First of a series about Nancy Drew. This one has her solve a kidnaping case with the aid of a boy neighbor. Bonita Granville, John Litel, James Stephenson, Frankie Thomas. Family.

Newsboys' Home (Universal)—An orphan repays the kindness shown him, by coming to the aid of the newspaper which founded the home in which he was befriended. Jackie Cooper, Edmund Lowe, Wendy Barrie, and the Little Tough Guys. Adults and young people.

The Shining Hour (MGM)—Transposition to the screen of Keith Winter's play, with the locale transferred to America. A workmanlike job, with Joan Crawford, Margaret Sullivan and Fay Bainter giving excellent characterizations of the three women principals. Melvyn Douglas, Robert Young.—Adults and young people.

There's That Woman Again (Columbia)—Mixture of farce and melodrama, made as sequel to "There's Always a Woman." Melvyn Douglas is a private detective whose efforts to trap a jewel thief are hindered by confusions stirred up by his wife. Virginia Bruce acts the part of the wife. Adults.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Out West with the Hardys" "A Christmas Carol," "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol," "You Can't Take It With You," "Brother Rat," "That Certain Age," "If I Were King," "Arkansas Traveler," "Girls' School," "Boys Town," "Four Daughters," "My Lucky Star," "Carefree," "Keep Smiling," "Penrod's Double Trouble."

Adults and Young People: "The Story of a Cheat," "Bob, Son of Battle" ("To the Victor"), "The Young in Heart," "The Citadel" (mature), "Drums," "The Sisters," "A Man to Remember," "Stablemates," "The Mad Miss Manton," "Too Hot to Handle," "Three Loves Has Nancy," "Boy Meets Girl," "Marie Antoinette," "Algiers" (mature), "Alexander's Ragtime Band," "Letter of Introduction."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

What's in a Shoe?

(The Exchange)

San Francisco

What does an Exchange Club do when it discovers shoes without boys and boys without shoes? Oakland (Calif.) provides a typical answer.

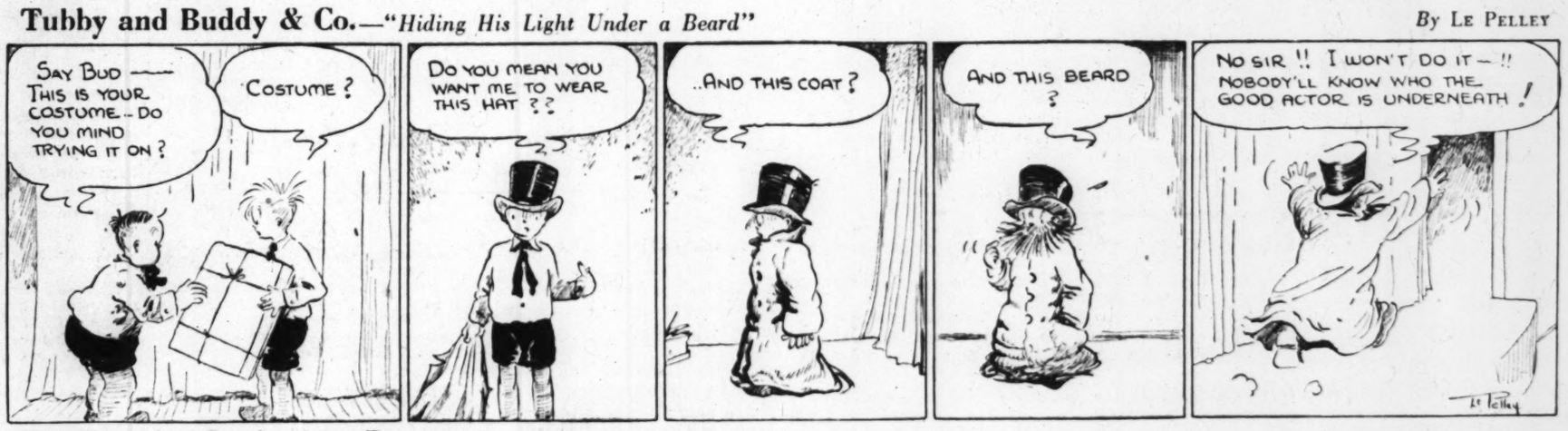
Some time ago that Club made $1,700 from a personal appearance of Seth Parker and his troup. With that sum it bought shoes—enough for a thousand forlorn children chosen by their school teachers. While guests at a show, the youngsters were escorted in groups to a smaller room where willing shoe clerks, donating their time, removed torn and dilapidated shoes, then replaced them with new leather ones.

This year, under the leadership of Dr. Wilfred H. Robinson, club president, it was decided to sponsor a preview dance in the administration building of the Golden Gate International Exposition. Soon the entire membership moved into high gear, planning to sell 4,000 tickets for $2,000.

On Dec. 18 came the actual shoe-fitting, again for a thousand youngsters down at the heels but not in spirit. For many it meant their very first pair of new shoes.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—"*Hiding His Light Under a Beard*"

By LE PELLEY


SAY BUD — THIS IS YOUR COSTUME — DO YOU MIND TRYING IT ON?
COSTUME?
DO YOU MEAN YOU WANT ME TO WEAR THIS HAT??
..AND THIS COAT?
AND THIS BEARD?
NO SIR!! I WON'T DO IT —!! NOBODY'LL KNOW WHO THE GOOD ACTOR IS UNDERNEATH!
Le Pelley

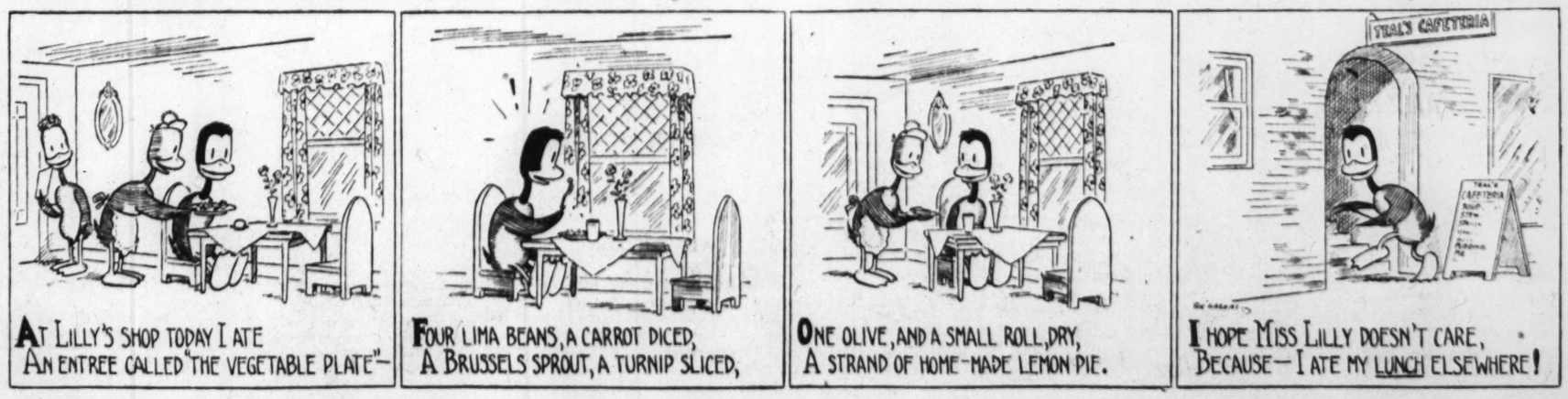
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Excuse It, Please*

By CARMACK

This noon I showed TW the place on the Busy Boulevard that's so nice and warm on a cold day, and he liked it very much.
He also noticed the yummy food smell in the air —
Finally we decided to do a little investigating —
SNIFF SNIFF
"Hey!" I wiggled after we had followed some people inside the store, "This is some kind of dining room - We won't be allowed to stay in here!"
I was right too —

The Adventures of Waddles—*Waddles Is No Hummingbird*

By THE HAGERS


AT LILLY'S SHOP TODAY I ATE AN ENTREE CALLED "THE VEGETABLE PLATE"—
FOUR LIMA BEANS, A CARROT DICED, A BRUSSELS SPROUT, A TURNIP SLICED,
ONE OLIVE, AND A SMALL ROLL, DRY, A STRAND OF HOME-MADE LEMON PIE.
I HOPE MISS LILLY DOESN'T CARE, BECAUSE — I ATE MY LUNCH ELSEWHERE!
TRAY'S CAFETERIA

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Jackson Precedent

YEAR after year, as a Democratic Chief Executive must, President Roosevelt extols at Jackson Day dinners the glories of the Administration of President Andrew Jackson and invokes the memory of "Old Hickory" in behalf of what his own Administration undertakes to do. Mr. Roosevelt adopts this analogy with evident relish, and it is clear there are points of real similarity between the popular upheaval that ushered in the "reign of King Andrew" and the vigorous championing of the masses that has made the New Deal look like dictatorship to some.

While he is taking credit for the more worthy resemblances and drawing courage from the victories of the Jackson regime, is it too much to suppose that the President sometimes reads the history of the era with an eye to profiting from the pitfalls and embarrassments that befell even his illustrious predecessor?

Readers of history doubtless recall the "spoils system" as the blackest mark against the Jacksonian record. It is fair to remark that the phrase, "to the victors belong the spoils," fell not from the lips of Andrew Jackson but of Senator William Marcy, while Jackson resisted the baying pack of patronage seekers by insisting that changes in office must be made "judiciously" and only upon cause. Yet, while researches indicate the doughty General made no more numerous or partisan appointments than many before and after him, even his friendly biographer, Marquis James, admits that Jackson opened the door toward turning the civil service into a political tool.

Mr. Roosevelt has taken cognizance of this danger in his executive orders of last June which, unless Congress interposes, will bring 35,000 persons under civil service regulations by February. He also was speaking apparently in behalf of the merit system when he boasted in his Jackson Day speech of a week ago that the Administration has "brought to the Government men and women whose first thought is to be of service" and who "are more intent on doing a good job than in keeping themselves on the pay rolls." How thoroughly he and the legislative branch have absorbed the lessons of the Jacksonian period will appear only in the eventual record of their treatment of the civil service.

Another point on which "Old Hickory" encountered great difficulty was the handling of the national finances. The President likes to compare his fight on the "economic royalists" to that of Jackson on the United States Bank. Parallelism does not go much beyond that. While Jackson won what many regard as a salutary campaign to disestablish the bank, it may be recalled that the "pet banks" in which he deposited the Federal funds were drawn with other State banks into the land speculation which precipitated the panic of 1837. Mr. Roosevelt said something once about the risk to liberal governments of going on the rocks of loose fiscal policy.

Finally, Mr. Roosevelt pointed out at the latest Jackson Day celebrations that although his party won such victories in 1828 and 1832, "Jackson's successor, reputedly a smart politician, could not keep the Democratic Party in power because he and they drifted from principles to politics." President Van Buren and his cohorts were turned out in 1840 because "they failed to keep the pork barrel in the cellar and . . . failed to deliver what they had promised to anyone except themselves." Yet with 1940 approaching Mr. Roosevelt may remember that it was "Old Hickory" himself who dictated the nomination of Van Buren.

Shorthand Autographs?

THE demands of autograph collectors have become such a burden to Australian Test cricketers on tour, that the Australian Cricket Board of Control has decided to confer with the Marylebone Cricket Club, final authority on British cricket matters, on the problem. Fame is, notoriously, a hard taskmistress to all her protegés; but even schoolboys, who form perhaps the most numerous and indefatigable body of autograph hunters, must agree that an imposition of 100,000 lines is "a bit steep"—yet that is less than the number of signatures given by the last Australian team to visit Great Britain.

It is not easy for the famous to protect themselves in this matter. To refuse consistently to sign is to adopt an apparently ungracious attitude, from which many of the eminent naturally shrink; while those whose success depends primarily on the suffrage of the public could scarcely afford such a gesture. On the other hand there is no practicable criterion that would allow them to exercise discrimination in their giving. It seems that only the illiterate hero can gain peace—though not, exactly, with honor.

Perhaps, indeed, the famous might take a hint from the illiterate: joint action by those who have made their mark in the world might introduce the custom of their making it also on paper. In the form of a shorthand squiggle it would at least save them some time and trouble; and the result would not be much less satisfactory than that which haste and exhaustion are apt to produce at present.

All for Three?

THERE are so few communists in Hungary that, as a Hungarian police official has stated, "It's a big story when we arrest one." Yet Hungary has just found it advisable to "sign up" with the anti-comintern axis, Germany, Italy and Japan. The German press welcomes this new member. But dispatches from Germany state that official circles avoid stressing what some enthusiasts call Hungary's long fight against Bolshevism because officially the task of saving the world from communism is regarded as a prerogative of the major powers exclusively.

It would seem then that small countries which have no important communist problem nevertheless will be pressed into the service of the anti-communist front but that the uses to which this instrumentality is to be put will always depend on the will of the bigger Powers. In a word the anti-comintern axis can be made a diplomatic weapon, just as minority issues have been.

When the needs of minorities coincide with expansionist plans of the major powers those needs will be stressed, but when they do not serve such plans they must be, as Herr Hitler himself has put it, "ruthlessly ignored." Similarly the need of a small power for protection against communism is likely to be gauged not by the size of the communist problem in that small state but by the possibilities for aggrandizement which exploitation of the issue offers to the anti-comintern "big three."

State's Rights in New England

WITH the voting of funds by the Vermont Legislature to carry its case through the courts, battle has been joined between the State and the Federal Government over the latter's right to appropriate land in Vermont under the flood control act passed by Congress last year. Statements given out at the conference of the six New England governors in Boston yesterday show how strong is the regional support behind Gov. George D. Aiken's determination to resist Federal entry into Vermont's domains.

Although the 1938 legislation authorizes the Federal Government to take over State lands for flood control projects, Vermont insists that it cannot be compelled to surrender its rights to water power developed from such projects. The controversy revives in broad outline the century-old doctrine of State's rights. More specifically it raises the question of how closely possible Federal attempts to utilize flood-control dams for the production and distribution of electric power in competition with private companies will affect the latter.

Governor Aiken says he has no quarrel with the Federal Government on the development of power, if it is done with State consent. He regards this as a constitutional right which Vermont is ready to defend in the courts. The taking of lands by the Federal Government for the purposes mentioned without consent of the State would seem to be an infringement on the State's rights.

While New England stands solidly behind Vermont in opposing what Governor Aiken regards as Federal encroachment on the State, it also inclines toward the view Governor Saltonstall of Massachusetts voiced in his inaugural address that "responsibility for flood control is fundamentally one for the Federal Government."

One may well question the inconsistency of the New England States in defending their claim to benefits derived from development of their natural resources while at the same time disavowing any obligation to share with the Federal Government the costs of flood-control developments. New England would help the case it is making to resist what it regards as Federal encroachments on State's rights by making sure the States do not encroach on the Federal Government.

Just Hatty

IF THERE is one topic which has been worn so utterly threadbare during the past two years that there is not a strand left to hang a thought on, it's women's hats. How anyone can find another word to say about them is, frankly speaking, beyond us. For eighteen months at least the newspaper columnists, the college playwrights, the night club entertainers, the rhymists, the cartoonists, have been telling us that women's hats are humorous.

Two rabbits and a silk handkerchief are as much as we have ever seen come out of a magician's hat. But what we have seen come out of a woman's hat. . . .

Besides, it's not fair. Women cannot always find hats when they go to buy them. They may be offered a bunch of whisk brooms with a bell attached, or a typewriter cover, or a colander of pink ribbon, but seldom is it their good fortune to come upon a hat. They have to take what the manufacturers give them. No one who has read "Fashion Is Spinach" need remain in any doubt on that point. But how anyone has the temerity to say another word about women's hats is beyond us!

Señor Coyote

Book News of the Day

FOLKLORE flourishes in many places: in the daily press and on the political rostrum (where we usually call it propaganda), in lumber camps, in oil fields and on great plantations—any place where men work with their hands, where they are much alone or with others of their own kind, where they are thrown upon their own inner resources of fancy, imagination and invention.

But a great deal of American folklore is derivative; particularly its animal heroes are likely to bear an Old World brand. The mesquite woods, cactus flats and high mesas of the Southwest are more fortunate than many other regions in that their inhabitants are remote from the leveling-out influences, that they are group-conscious, that they have much time on their hands and that their amusements are few.

* * *

Furthermore, they have an animal hero ready to hand, indigenous and exclusive, a symbol and a faithful representative of the tough, dusty, wistful lands on both sides of the Rio Grande. So the fourteenth annual of the Texas Folklore Society, ably edited by J. Frank Dobie, Mody C. Boatwright and Harry H. Ransom, COYOTE WISDOM (Austin: Texas Folklore Society), very fittingly bears his name.

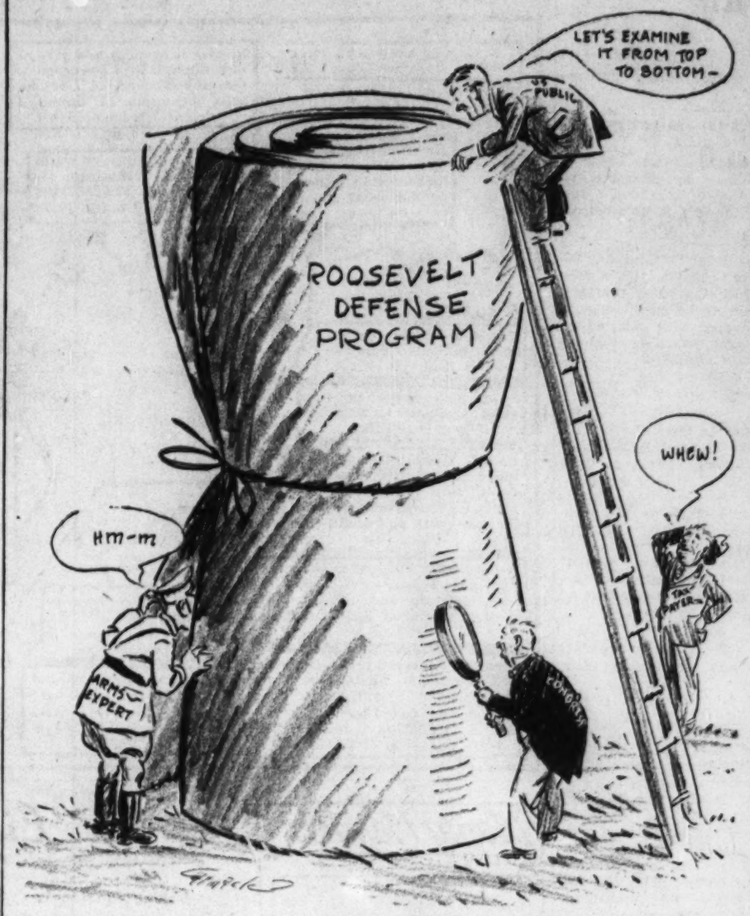
Dan Storm, Austin folklorist and writer, contributes a group of tales, evidently translated from the Spanish with the Mexican flavor wonderfully well retained, called "The Little Animals of Mexico." The pattern runs close to the traditional, but the characters are as native as alkali dust—Coyote, Chaparral Bird, Rattlesnake. Elizabeth Willis DeHuff offers two groups, "Pueblo Versions of Old World Tales" (there is even a Pueblo Tar Baby, made of piñon gum) and two "Navajo Creation Myths," in one of which the coyote has the role of trickster, playing practical jokes on newly created human beings.

* * *

Students of folklore will be most interested in Lillian Elizabeth Barclay's "The Coyote: Animal and Folk-Character," which goes into the natural history of the coyote (he seems to be one wild animal which flourishes with American civilization; today his range extends even to the Atlantic seaboard); the derivation of his name from an Aztec root, the meaning of which is not clear; the oral literature of the coyote in Indian tongues, in which he appears as a good-natured rascal, bubbling over with fun, sometimes stupid but rarely malicious, and the place of the coyote in written American literature. It looms large.

The rest of the book deals with Southern and Southwestern themes. Play parties in southwest Texas, comic aspects of the pioneer pulpit, an alligator story in Negro dialect by E. A. McIlhenny, the man chiefly responsible for the bird sanctuary on Avery Island, Louisiana; a long sketch, very authoritative, by the Denver anthropologist, Robert M. Zingg, of a Christmas spent among the Tarahumara Indians of Chihuahua, and some amusing tall tales. K. C. K.

Inspectors' Day



Translating Our Times

The Franco-Italian Feud

THE Italian-British agreement . . . clearly stipulates respect for the "status quo" in the Mediterranean which naturally excludes all Italian claims relative to Tunisia, Corsica or any other present position of the various powers in the Latin sea. This timely recollection should be enough to make it understood where necessary that the community of views between England and France is absolute and all policies of adventure in the Mediterranean directed against one of the two powers would entail "ipso facto" intervention by the other.

Italians commit an error of judgment in basing their general action on the false concept of a less solidly cemented Franco-British bloc than the Italo-German bloc and one possible for them to use and break up by practicing a totally different policy towards London than Paris.—*Le Temps*, Paris.

A French Radical View

Hey there! What fly bit M. Gayda? Italy hints she will war against us? We can never take such talk seriously. Not that Italy isn't capable of fighting, and fighting well. But one sees through the keyhole. Italy is not thinking of war but purports to rattle the saber hoping it will scare us. It's always the same speculation on French weakness. It's always those . . . Parisian commentators (of Italian or French birth—what's the odds?) that make Rome believe France is rotten and given to anarchy. Hence the Ciano speech, the outcries of a few deputies in the (Italian) Chamber, the few paid street shouters and articles . . . like Gayda's.

For me, I feel a reshaping of French unity from these fierce attacks. If M. Gayda and his friends truly knew what service they were rendering us, he would throw up his pen and go and lie down.—Pierre Dominique in *La République*, Paris.

An Italian Reply

Let no one doubt it. France will lose the match. Italy will go into action and with her the axis. Obstacles will be crushed and eventual plans of the Hoare-Laval type repulsed.

Fascist Italy was forged in a climate of war and revolution. It is the movement that creates and imposes history in modern Europe.

The Italian people know the Hapsburg monarchy was their hereditary enemy. The Italian people are absolutely convinced their present historical antagonist is the French Republic. Both the former and latter have a common aim: to crystallize Italy.

The year XVII of the Fascist era will see a settlement of the secular match between Italy and France and once more vitality will win over decadent conservation.—*Relazione Internazionale*, Rome.

A German View

The passionate momentum with which they [the French] today are throwing themselves on their colonies appears to us [Germans] as an attempt to shut a new door on us just opening up to the world. Of course we are not a Mediterranean people and that's why it belongs to Italy to define our part in these problems. France knows just where her borders run on Germany's side. But south, overseas, in Africa, the extent of her possibilities and abilities are not yet shaped. . . . France must be fully persuaded her imperial idea is not realizable without a complete entente with Italy, as it is Italy's vital dynamism that commands the security of Mediterranean communications.—*Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfurt.

Negrin Speaks for Spain

What is at stake for the aggressor nations against Spain is not rivalry of ideologies but a distinct struggle for world empire. . . . The statesman must know the errors of today can entail irreparable consequences for the future.

Spain hopes and wishes the international spirit of tolerance and good harmony of friendly nations shall triumph over cheap ambition with its insatiable appetites and impulse to exterminate. She, for this reason, commends a firm attitude and gives an example of such. But what we cannot do is to unite our destiny with those nations who stubbornly jeopardize themselves, because Spain, with its vitality, is in process of arising strong and united in a common ideal for all Spaniards.—From a radio address by Premier Negrin of Loyalist Spain, as published in *La Vanguardia*, Barcelona.

North . . South . . East . . West

Youth Enlists

By Frank L. Perrin

WITH the turn of the year, the change in state and local governments in many of the American commonwealths brings a number of younger men to positions of responsibility. In executive offices, in Congress and state legislatures, in prosecutors' offices and on the bench, boys of yesterday take their places with those who have served well or poorly. The recruits, filled with enthusiasm and courage, approach their new tasks with the ambition to avoid the footfalls and mistakes of their predecessors. They come without handicaps, and with the advantage of an increasing popular realization that the people, retaining the initiative and power guaranteed in a democracy, are capable of expressing their views at the polls.

On the whole, if one may indulge the hope, the enlisting and drafting of younger men in the councils of state is prophetic of a new and better political order. There is much that is new that should be tried, just as there is much of the old that may well be discarded. But such a transition is not accomplished by any automatic process. The traditions and regimen of the school of practical politics demand a degree of conformity to defined and sometimes hazardous practices. Politics, as has well been said, makes strange bedfellows. The political "honeymoon" is brief and often disillusioning.

* * *

To the so-called political veteran, to one who has taken more than casual account of the changes, national and regional, over a period of years falling easily into decades, there comes the disillusioning conviction that the novice in statecraft all too soon becomes the master craftsman, the tribal dictator, the party "boss." Success begets and fosters the desire for still greater success and for adulation. Threats of defeat or failure inspire reprisals, punishments, and a resort to the methods and practices which have discredited elder statesmen of every school.

How fortunate it would indeed be if those in whom power and administrative authority have been reposed could realize, as they now profess to believe, that the trust bestowed is not irrevocable. Even those positions which carry an indeterminate or life tenure, such as federal judgeships, impose the reservation that they demand "good behavior." But the title of the elected official is even more precarious. He must, when the time of testing comes, either obey or defy the pilots and managers of the party's machine.

Is there, actually and in fact, a new era in American and world politics? How well, one wonders, have we, the people, learned the lesson which the past, at such tremendous cost to ourselves, our forbears and our children and grandchildren, has impressed upon us? Until some future generation shall discover a better way, it is agreed among us, let us assume, that in democratic governments is found the fullest and freest expression of human liberty and the right of choice. But democracy, in name only, does not guarantee a faithful regard for the prescribed specifications. The momentary power of combined wealth, the ascendancy of minority groups, either of the rich or the poor, the exploitation by propaganda of some newly discovered panacea designed to bring in an economic millennium, may upset the precarious balance upon which free government, or democracy in operation, rests.

* * *

What, then, of the younger men at the head of state governments, in Congress, in the state legislatures, and on the bench? Are their swords and spears to be dulled or broken against the bulwarks and fortifications of an intrenched old political order, or are the people in whose cause they earnestly profess to have enlisted, to receive, as they demand and earnestly invite, their continued allegiance?

The need for honest and unselfish public service in every branch of government was never greater than at the moment. There is a new era in government. The people feel anew that confidence which inspires the hope that by their own decisions they can shape and direct their course, and that they can direct it aright. The hope is that they may not soon be disillusioned or discouraged. There is imposed upon the younger men who have risen to the emergency and with courage have stepped into the breach, the responsibility of proving that this confidence has been wisely bestowed.

The Wide Horizon

Personal Service

By Janet Mabie

"PERSONAL Service. Can I help you?" A sweet voice spoke on the telephone. Measured, touched with warmth, interested, solicitous. And a suspicion of a smile in its pitch. Maybe it was office rules. Maybe the girls who answer inquiries on the telephone have been coached by the personnel manager to sound as if they were smiling. It is supposed to work wonders. It depends a little, of course, on the person at the other end of the line—whether he is in a mood to want wonders worked. But to have someone say "Can I help you?" and sound as if she were smiling, goes a good bit of the way along the road. . . .

The woman said, "I want to ask about a dress advertised in the paper this morning." She described it. "Is it washable? I was wondering—for that price. And do you think the sizes are exactly cut? I was wondering that, too—for that price—"

The smiling voice said something intelligent about the likelihood of the colors holding, and something about the sizes, too. "We find that sizes vary with manufacturers and with styles and types of dresses. Now if you wanted to wear a size 32 I'd say take a size 34 in this particular dress because I think the 32's are apt to run a little small, and the 34's would be just about right without alteration—"

She paused.

* * *

She had given all the information she had been asked, but Personal Service does not terminate telephone conversations. She is like a hostess who does not tell her guests when to leave. And so she paused.

And the woman at the other end of the line said, "Gracious! How on earth do you know all about that—and so quickly—almost the minute I asked? How can you know about individual items of stock in such a big store?"

Personal Service laughed lightly. Just the right informality, no more, no less. Still the little warmth, the interest.

"Well, you see, every morning everything that was advertised in the papers last night or this morning is brought into my office so that I can really look at it carefully. What is advertised is really my day's primary job because we can be sure we'll have telephone inquiries, from people who might like to come in and buy, but who may live a distance out of town, have to budget their time, don't want to come on any wild goose chases. So when I see the merchandise, I look it all over, having in mind what questions people might possibly think up to ask about it. And I get the answers to the questions fixed in my mind. That's really about all."

"About all? I should think that's a lot! But how do you know what questions people will ask?"

"Oh I don't, really, but I'm a shopper myself. I know what I'd ask about merchandise advertised for sale, if I were going to buy it myself. I begin with that and go on from there, I guess."

"But how do you have time to learn all the things you must have to know? It's all right if the things are simple. But what do you do when they're technical—I know I'm taking too much of your time, but this is awfully interesting to me, and I hope you won't mind my hanging on just a minute more."

"No. Not at all." There was that smile in the voice again.

* * *

"Well, of course we've got a bureau of standards, here in the store. It's a matter of a minute for me to get their records about this merchandise before it was advertised for sale. I've noticed that customers often ask questions that are important but don't come in the realm of the Bureau of Standards inquiry, so I always try to think of one or two of those that may be asked, when I'm blocking out my probable day's work. I guess that's about all.

The smile was still there in the voice but something else was there—a conviction on the part of Personal Service that she was talking too much about herself and who would be interested in just what she thought?

"Well, I think it's all marvelous," the woman said who'd wanted the information. "And I'll tell you another thing. I live way out in —" and she named a township thirty or forty miles from the store. "And I have to know pretty well what I'm going in town for before I go, so I am in the habit of calling up a lot of stores for information. And some stores have good Personal Service departments, and some don't. And I want to tell you that yours is one of the good ones. And that you yourself have a perfectly lovely voice. You know—I wonder if you'll think this is just too much to have put on you, in addition to all your work. But I'm program chairman of one of our clubs out here. All our members are shoppers. And you're—you're so pleasant over the telephone. I feel sure you must be pretty. If I asked your store to let you come, would you be willing to come out and tell our club about your work, and tell us, too, some of the things we ought, as shoppers, to know?"

Personal Service's voice became a ripple of silver. "Me, make a speech?" she cried. "Goodness, I couldn't!"

"But you've really made a speech to me. Anyhow, you think it over and see if you don't think you could—well, just this once. And if you'll give me your name, I'll call you again."

"Oh, I'm just the No. 4 Personal Service girl," said the voice with the warmth and the smile in it. "But I'll—well, I'll think it over. If it would really help you very much I guess probably I could. But whew! You'd better call me again if you will—kind of let me get used to the idea and—well, I'll do my best."